

SOUTH SEES NEW EDUCATION ERA

Journalists of Ten States Meet With University Men for Campaign

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—A movement for close co-operation between the daily newspapers and universities of the south in the interests of developing the south's educational institutions to keep pace with material advancement, that has met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the south, has been started by the officials of Vanderbilt University meeting with editors and publishers of 10 southern states.

Although the meeting was in the nature of an informal conference, to plan for future action, the movement was given an official endorsement in the appointment of a committee headed by J. B. Nevin, managing editor of the Atlanta Georgian and composed of James J. Finney, editor of the Nashville Tennessean; Edgar A. Foster, business manager of the Nashville Banner, and John A. Park, publisher of the Raleigh (N.C.) Times.

This committee is to study the situation and to present a report to the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association in July, suggesting action to be taken.

The official representation at the conference here was as follows:

Alabama—Victor H. Hanson, publisher, and John E. Chappell, assistant to the publisher, Birmingham News; B. M. Bloodworth, editor of the Albany-Dekat Daily, Decatur.

Georgia—Mal. John S. Cohen, editor and president, the Atlanta Journal; J. B. Nevin, managing editor, the Atlanta Georgian; A. L. Dugay, manager, Southern District, the United Press; G. L. Mosley, editor, the Macon Telegraph.

Kentucky—Thomas Wallace, chief of editorial staff, the Louisville Times; T. W. Rainey, associate editor, the Lexington Leader.

Louisiana—Marshall Ballard, editor, the New Orleans Item-Tribune.

Mississippi—James H. Skewes, editor, the Laurel Leader and Meridian Daily Star.

North Carolina—John A. Park, editor and publisher, the Times, Raleigh.

South Carolina—W. B. Ball, editor, the State, Columbia.

Tennessee—Luke Lea, publisher,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Kiwanis Club, Coplay Plaza, 8. Dinner of Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street; discussion of "Affairs of Today at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, Assembly Hall, 8.

Meeting of Alumni Association, Episcopal Theological School, old University Club, 8.

Illustrated lecture, "Glimpses of Egypt, Old and New," by Miss Maud Hartwell, Boston Teachers' Club, 8.

Address, "What's Wrong with England?" by S. K. Ratcliffe, formerly of the Standard Oil Company, Guardian Women's Club, 40 Beacon Street, 7:30 p.m.

Ladies' night, Boston Square and Commerce Club, 8.

Lecture on "Ultimate America," by Frederick Vining Fisher, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 6.

Address by "The Unknown China," by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, third of a series of programs under the auspices of Miner Charitable Association, Church of the Resurrection, Boston Street, Ipswich streets, 8.

Plant Engineers' Club meeting, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Jordan Hall, Knights of Almeda, 50-prance, 8:15.

Theaters

Caste Society—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"John Bull's Other Island," 8:15.

Hollies—"The Phoenix," 8:15.

Keith's Vanderville, 2, 8.

Plymouth—"Rainbow Rose," 8:15.

Durley—"Love Story," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Is That So?" 8:15.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Music as a Factor in Community Life," by Edward Bouvier, Women's Rehabilitation Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting of Boston Branch Y. W. C. A., Lincoln, Coplay Plaza, 1.

Address, "Wives Are the Men," by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 8.

Water colors by Alden J. Ripley, Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, Boston, through Wednesday, March 3.

Assembly Inn, Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Rev. Dr. Charles Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School, 12:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHURCH FEDERATION DIRECTORS RENEW PROHIBITION APPROVAL

Boston Resolution Calls Upon Law-Abiding Citizens to Co-operate With Forces of Government That Dry Regime's Highest Benefit Shall Be Won

Characterizing prohibition as "one of the greatest boons to the American people," the board of directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches today made public a resolution, passed unanimously, emphatically declaring their unaltered conviction in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment as it now stands and denouncing efforts for modification of the dry law.

Calling upon every law-abiding citizen to co-operate in the observance of the law that the fullest benefit of prohibition may be realized by all, the full text of the resolution reads:

"The board of directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches at their regular monthly meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 9, in view of the general and immediate discussion of the question of prohibition adopted the following set of resolutions:

"Whereas the board realizes that it is not possible for it to speak the mind of all the churches of the federation and their individual members, it should voice the conviction of this board, created to be thoroughly representative of the churches and its constituencies.

"Whereas, also, it realizes that many voices of eminent leaders are being raised to guide public opinion on this question, the board without any reflection on the sincerity or competency of these other guides, feels compelled to register its own conviction.

Facing the Facts

"Whereas the investigation of the Federal Council of Churches in this matter recently published frankly

faces the fact throughout the country but urges the continuance of the existing constitutional policies and

"Whereas the situation in Massachusetts is still very far from satisfactory, nevertheless the official facts and statistics now evident, indicate a steady improvement and achievement of real prohibition enforcement."

"Now, therefore, be it resolved:

"The Directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches stand as firmly as ever behind the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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"The most pronounced utterance is that of Heriot Clarkson, associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court and prominent in the present state, which passed in 1923, making North Carolina squarely back and the Eighteenth Amendment.

"I have read with sorrow and righteous indignation the statement of the Rev. James Empingram," declared Mr. Clarkson. "I was a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Charlotte for nearly 40 years before I came on the bench and was for 15 years senior warden of that church.

"As an Episcopalian," continued the jurist. "I resent his [Dr. Empingram's] attitude in trying to serve a great protestant church that has always stood for law and

order. In fact, it is taught to the children by the church 'in my duty toward my neighbor'—to honor and obey the civil authority. This duty is incumbent on the Episcopalian of the land. To say the least, a breach of this duty by an Episcopalian is contrary to the tenets of the church."

Two other resolutions were passed at the directors' meeting yesterday, one favoring a bill before the State Legislature, providing for a reduction in the percentage of veterans' preference in the civil service law, and the other endorsing to extend school requirements and opportunities.

The greatness of the State in

which I live has been made by the

people of this great Commonwealth,

by a majority of 44,000, abolished the

distillery and the saloon. This has

been a great blessing and benediction

and in consequence North Carolina

today has become one of the

foremost states in the Union. It has

made a sober people and has been

of untold economic value.

"I was president of the Anti-Saloon League when this State went dry and

I prize much the pen with which R.

B. Glenn, former Governor, signed

the proclamation. I was chairman of

the committee in 1923 that drew the

state act to make it conform to the

national prohibition act, although

the state act is more stringent, thus

binding ourselves to the Nation and

not trying to nullify the Eighteenth

Amendment as is being done by some

other states.

"It behaves every law-abiding citizen to stand by the constitution of this nation—it is their solemn duty to do so. I hope the Rev. Mr. Empingram will see the error of his ways and bring forth fruit meet for repentance."

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REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION MAKES NEW JANUARY RECORD

Volume for 37 States East of Rocky Mountains Jumps 48 Per cent as Compared with First Month of 1925—New England Projects Increase 58 Per Cent

Record construction volume continued through January, according to figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Contracts awarded in January in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains (which include approximately 90 per cent of the total construction volume of the United States) amounted to \$457,158,600, a new record for January.

The increase, as compared with the preceding January, was 48 per cent. However, there was a decrease of 14 per cent from December, the normal seasonal decrease from December being only 5 per cent. Last month's large total included a \$50,000,000 power plant in New York City, which brought New York's January contracts up to a third of the entire contract volume of the 37 states.

Analysis of the January record shows the following important items: \$190,847,000, or 42 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$94,676,500, or 21 per cent, for industrial and power plants; \$71,321,700, or 16 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$52,932,200, or 12 per cent for public works and utilities;

HOUSING LAWS MAY CONTINUE

Chairman Hultman Would Extend Operation Until May 1, 1927

Recommendation for continuation until May 1, 1927, of emergency housing laws, now in effect in Massachusetts, with a slight amendment, was presented before the Legislature's Joint Committee on Judicaries today by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

Mr. Hultman sponsored three bills as follows:

First.—That Chapter 85, Act of 1925, which provides that a tenant at will who is not in arrears in rent shall receive a minimum notice of 30 days in which to vacate property be extended to May 1, 1927.

Second.—That Chapter 555, Act of 1920, as extended by Chapter 192, Acts of 1925, which provides punishment for landlords who willfully fail to furnish heat and other conveniences to be extended to May 1, 1927.

Amendment Proposed

Third: That Chapter 557, Acts of 1927, as extended of Chapter 111, Acts of 1925, which provides that a tenant in good standing who is unable to find other suitable quarters may secure not more than six months' extension of time in which to vacate at the discretion of the court, be amended to make this period of extension three months and the law extended to May 1, 1927.

Discussing the proposed continuance and changes, Mr. Hultman said in part:

"During the last year this commission, either directly or in co-operation with local housing committees, has been in touch with some 12,000 cases in which controversy had arisen between landlords and tenants. It is evident to us that while speculation has quieted down to a considerable extent in regard to property commanding high rents, there is now considerable speculation in property let for dwelling purposes commanding low rentals."

"The housing emergency is a combination of economic and social problems, and, under our traditions, the law of supply and demand is the determining factor in fixing rents as it is in fixing the prices of other commodities. Before the war there was a surplus of housing and tenants were in a position to select from vacancies rents that they could pay. At the present time the great majority of tenants are not in a position to bargain on an equitable basis with landlords for the use of property."

Much Building

"During the last year much building has taken place in dwellings which rent for \$100 a month or more. In fact in the highest-priced apartments there is an over-supply at present. Building in the class of dwellings which let for \$40 to \$100 a month has been considerable, and the supply nearly equals the demand in this class."

"The average family in this Commonwealth does not have an income which warrants a rental charge of much over \$25 a month. There has been very little new construction since the war of this class of building, nor has there been enough over-building in the higher-priced class of property to result in effecting relief in the market place by the method of 'over-build.' Much of the demand for the lower-priced rents has been met in the past by property constructed to let at higher rentals, but due to changes in neighborhood, or other causes, the value of the property has decreased. Building costs have not materially declined during the last year, and there is little likelihood of any great development of new building in the great lower class of rents this year."

VETERAN SOCIETIES TO MEET

A joint meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, and the Massachusetts Commandery, Order of the Foreign Wars, will be held at the Algonquin Club, next Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock. Edward E. Whiting will be the chief speaker, and arrangements have been made with Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to show in motion pictures the extent of Boston's effective port facilities.



Just a Corner of a New England Winter

Hasn't Someone Seen That First Robin?"

COMES a story from the Washington bureau about spring seed catalogues being mailed by members of Congress to their constituents. (Hollyhocks, please.)

Comes another from Seattle, Wash., telling of roses in bloom and strawberries being picked. (Cream for the berries, please.)

Comes a photograph from the South showing notables seated on the sands enjoying the sea breezes (b-r-r-r-a little ice water, please).

Comes the second blizzard in a week to Boston, re-blanketing the city, and folks were just shoveling a clear passageway after the first storm. (How much are your snow shovels, please?)

Yes, it's all in the day's news.

Then comes the editorial writer with this at the head of his column today—"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

The "first robin" story may come in before the final edition.

Spring—b-r-r-r.
Boston—b-r-r-r.

NEW BOSTON Y. M. C. U. BUILDING PROPOSED

Possibility that the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston Street, will soon have a new building with a gymnasium to replace the present headquarters was announced by Prof. Oliver L. Herbert, director of the gymnasium, speaking at a dinner in his honor at the Unity House last night.

It was pointed out that during the 15 years in which he has served as the director of the gymnasium the membership has been increased more than twice. Professor Herbert was presented with a beautiful parlor lamp in token of the high esteem in which he is regarded by all the members. There were approximately 200 members present.

The speakers were Carl L. Schrader, state supervisor of physical education; William Sullivan, Bernard Berman, John L. Dyer, Harold Benson, Herbert Bronson, for 45 years an official of the union, and Herbert Winkley, for 55 years a member.

Typical of Log Cabins at Lucerne-in-Maine All-Year Playground



Vacation Development Near Bangor Now Scene of Active Building. Log Cabin the Most Popular Type, Although a Number of Chalets are Planned. Golf, Boating, Climbing Offered Amid Lake-Studded Forests

Making of Homes Is Declared Greatest Industry in the World

President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Tells Hampden County Women It Is Basis of National Life and Urges High Standards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special) — Home-making is the greatest industry in the world, Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared in opening an address to 2000 club women of western Massachusetts in the Municipal Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Sherman arrived here at 1 o'clock to attend a luncheon and reception given by the Hampden County Women's Club and the Springfield Federation of Women's Clubs.

In the privacy of the home, she said, the laws of the country should find their finest obedience. She deplored the effect upon the rising generation of the flagrant violation of the Volstead Act, citing this as an example of a vital piece of legislation that is deliberately disregarded in many homes. She declared it to be one of the duties of the federation

CLOTHIERS INDORSE NATIONAL POLICIES

Members of the New England Retail Clothiers' and Furnishers' Association, meeting in tenth annual convention at the Boston City Club today, took formal action approving the proposition of the national association to gather all the fashion facts obtainable and disseminate them among the state organizations and so to the retail merchants.

It approved the policy of the national association for a joint committee with labor to study trade practices and abuses and also a joint board of arbitration to settle labor

conditions at the railroad terminals and on car lines.

Seven Inches Up To Noon

Adding to its prediction of colder weather this evening with a let-up in the snowfall, the Weather Bureau officials stated that the fall up to noon, measured about seven inches, which, with the fall of last week, of 12.8 inches, made the traffic problem more difficult.

James H. Sullivan, Commissioner of Public Works, recommended to Mayor Nichols today that the city appropriate \$1,000,000 to insure the adequate handling of such storms as Boston is now experiencing. Mr. Sullivan's funds were likewise to augment the present city equipment.

To enable the city to make a survey of the municipal resources which may be more easily mobilized in the event of a repetition of such a large snow the Mayor appointed a special committee of department heads.

Members of this committee, which met with Mr. Nichols this morning to outline the survey that will be made, included Mr. Sullivan, Louis K. Rourke, building commissioner; Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the transit commission and acting fire commissioner; Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, health commissioner; Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, and Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel.

The proposed study will take up the added apparatus needed, the means of quickly increasing the forces, and similar problems.

SOME OF THE JOYS STRESSED

But while the workday world is busying itself with thoughts of how to get out of the snow, winter sports devotees are planning to get into it.

"Do your snowshoeing early," is the slogan of the hiking contingent, who are taking the Weather Bureau at its word that spring soon will be here, and the snow give way to blossoms.

It is not only the youthful element, however, that is looking upon the snow with gleeful and reminiscent thoughts. Scores of nature students, art lovers and winter sportsmen are reveling in the joys incident to the fall. Boston Common, the Public Gardens and the Arnold Arboretum as well as other places were festooned and decorated most ornately waiting the photographers who make most of such an opportunity.

Unmindful of the untoward aspects of the occasion, they are sending out a cherry song, for to them the snow has nothing but the promise of a good time. Since last Thursday there have been a veritable run on the shops selling snowshoes, skis and sleds.

At the same time, off-duty civilians are not unmindful of the call of the birds, who are unable to rustle a good meal in times like these. Governor Fuller has sent a message by radio urging that the birds be fed, and provision has been made to distribute grain at the public expense on the Common for the birds and squirrels.

State departments closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon to permit the employees sufficient time to return to suburban communities. Governor Fuller announced that the State House would be kept open tonight, as it was last Thursday night, to serve persons who find it necessary to remain in the city overnight.

BRAILLE BIBLE LESSON MONTHLY OFF PRESS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (Staff Correspondence)—The first shipment of the new monthly edition of Christian Science Bible Lessons printed in revised braille by order of The Christian Science Publishing Society, is en route from the Universal Braille Press here, by way of the Panama Canal to The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston.

J. Robert Atkinson, general manager of the Braille Press, declared open house when the April number of the Bible Lessons was being printed, and a number of local Christian Scientists visited the plant and inspected the special braille printing devices used for printing not only the Lessons, but "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, by order of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, and the King James Version of the Holy Bible.

BUILDING AND LOAN SAFEGUARDS SOUGHT

California Salesmen Required to Furnish Bonds

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Exclusion of unreliable salesmen from the building and loan field is sought by A. E. Falch, State building and loan commissioner, in new orders issued.

Hereafter an applicant for an agent's license will be required to provide a bond of not less than \$1,000. He must also furnish satisfactory data concerning his past, as well as the names and addresses of at least four persons who vouch for his honesty and integrity. A reasonable knowledge of the features of the securities he is expected to negotiate is made a condition.

To guard the association and the investing public against rebating, Mr. Falch has ruled that an agent, licensed by his department, will not be permitted to rebate any of his earnings, fees or commissions, to borrowers or investors of building and loan associations. A violation of this rule automatically cancels the agent's license.

As a better check on the operation of agents, Mr. Falch has limited the scope of the license. Formerly a license permitted its holder to canvass in all parts of California. Under the new rulings, an agent is limited to a specific field of operation. An agent's license is also limited in the number of agents it may employ. Under these conditions it is possible to regulate the number of agents in various communities. Whenever an agent is dismissed for cause, a report of such dismissal is made to other state departments having the power to license agents.

GAS TAX TOTALS \$4,277,985 SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (Staff Correspondence)—The gasoline tax bill of motorists in California amounted to \$4,277,985 for the quarter ended Dec. 31, according to a report issued by the Board of Equalization. This represents a two-cent per gallon levy on 216,065,363 gallons of motor vehicle fuel, after deducting 1 cent per cent for losses in handling.

SAFETY TAX TOTALS \$1,277,985 SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (Staff Correspondence)—The gasoline tax bill of motorists in California amounted to \$1,277,985 for the quarter ended Dec. 31, according to a report issued by the Board of Equalization. This represents a two-cent per gallon levy on 216,065,363 gallons of motor vehicle fuel, after deducting 1 cent per cent for losses in handling.

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

SPORTS APPAREL SHOP

—Third Floor
Main Store



This Smart Suit

is one Reason for your taking up winter sports

Other reasons have to do with the joy of tramping over New England hills under their majestic winter mantles.

Sports Clothes and Accessories in our Sports Shop include:

Knitted Caps, Hats, Gloves, Scarfs

One-of-a-Kind Sports Suits

Sports Frocks, Coats, Sweaters, Skirts and Correct Accessories

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

LYNN MARSHES SITE OF MODEL CITY OUTLINED

Boston Man Tells Legisla-
tive Ship Canal Could
Utilize Waste Land

Plans for dredging a ship canal between the Mystic and Saugus Rivers, thereby adding in effect 12 miles to Boston's water front, and providing for the erection of an ideal city near by where the Lynn and Revere marshes now are, were explained before the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Harbors and Public Lands today by Fred S. Elwell, Boston business man, city planner, and member of the Malden Planning Board.

Pointing out that the combination of road and water transportation is a key to industrial success, Mr. Elwell told the committee of the possibility of dredging a canal six miles long through a natural industrial valley, near lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with outlets into both Lynn and Boston harbors. Land on both sides of the canal could be reserved for industrial purposes, while large and efficient docks might be constructed with little engineering difficulty, and admirable freight facilities are close at hand.

Explaining the need for further shipping facilities, Mr. Elwell said:

Sees Need for More Docks
Metropolitan Boston must have more docks and we must prepare for more docks now. We have lost many large industries in the last few years because we were not prepared; this unpreparedness must not continue. Boston must not wait to see what will happen when some large industry is in the market for and actually seeking an industrial waterway and railroad site.

If we are not prepared with both railroads and docks, it is then too late to have lost that industry. Metropolitan Boston is sure to be a great metropolitan center if the men and women of today will properly prepare her for the growth of tomorrow. Metropolitan Boston is nearer by water to Canada, Europe and South America than either New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New Orleans. It is high time that the people of Metropolitan Boston should realize and get together for the purpose of making the most out of our advantages."

In the accompanying map the exact route of the canal is set forth, starting at the head of navigation of the Mystic River, and continuing in a direct route to the Saugus River and out into Lynn Harbor. As may be seen, the territory traversed is one which might well be developed industrially, with land values at present not too excessive.

While the railroad facilities could be excellent, with relocation of the Boston & Maine tracks on the banks of the canal, Mr. Elwell pointed out that for the benefit of passenger traffic, electric rapid transit should be established from a terminal in Everett to connect with many other points in Metropolitan Boston.

Bus Roads for Old Track Beds

With relocation of the present Boston & Maine tracks, trunk motor highways could be built on the present locations, he points out, and would provide much needed arteries to the north. Furthermore, he continues, motorbus lines operated by the railroad could serve all the cities and towns along the North Shore, and by radiating lines furnish suburban districts north of Boston with excellent transportation service.

The model city discussed by Mr. Elwell as a possibility along with the barracks at North Scituate, Wickford and Portsmouth, grain and grit to be distributed in five pound bags by the patrols to persons who desire to feed birds. State, policemen to themselves will take feed to bird refuges.

The commissioner explains that for several days after a fall of snow the safety of the birds will not be endangered but with ice crusted snow birds must be fed or they will not survive the winter, they will be unable to dig for feed.

Plans for Model City

For many years Mr. Elwell has been planning the development of a model city, and present ideas represent the net result of consultation with leading city planning engineers, and considerable original work. A civic center with radiating thoroughfares leading to all parts of the city is planned, and may be seen in the accompanying map. Four parks, in different parts of the city, may be seen, on which it is proposed to erect schoolhouses distributed to serve every part of the municipality. Industrial development would be all at

GOVERNOR FOR MORE RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Executive Speaks at Lowell
Church Celebration

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 10.—More religious training was urged by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, in an address last night at the exercises commemorating the centenary of the First Baptist Church of this city.

"Have you ever anticipated what would be the effect on a city if all the churches closed for a year?" asked the Governor. "Have you ever stopped to realize the effect in the characters of our young people which has resulted from the decline of religious influence in the home? It is not necessary to close all the churches for a year to illustrate my point."

"If you turn to the facts and figures in connection with what is popularly called the 'crime wave' of today you find that these young criminals average in age between 18 and 21 years. The experts say the reason for this is sociological, but it is my firm opinion—and I have given the matter very careful and serious consideration and talked with judges and district attorneys and lawyers about it—that the condition that prevails among the young people of today is due to lack of religious influence in the home, a lack of appreciation of the responsibility of fatherhood and motherhood."

the rear, near the proposed canal. To all purposes, the city would be a residential one.

Streets would be very wide, with the main thoroughfares wider than the side streets. Sidewalks would be of uniform width, so that the street line would be symmetrical. Building height and character would be restricted within zones so as to preserve the uniform nature of the neighborhood. Between streets at the back of the houses, there would be an alleyway of moderate width in which would be laid all gas and water pipes and electric conduits, so that it would not be necessary to tear up the main streets for purposes of repair. All theaters, Mr. Elwell proposes, should be on one street, all churches on another, and so on.

ANSWER FILED IN VACCINE CASE

Manchester (N. H.) City
Solicitor Denies Charges
in Appeal of Parent

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10 (Special)—Thomas J. Bois, City Solicitor of Manchester, has filed in Superior Court for Hillsborough County a general denial of the charges of the defendants in what has been called the "vaccination case," resulting

during the current week. Thursday afternoon she will speak at Williamsburg, and at North Adams that evening she will be the guest at a supper conference of local league presidents, finance and program chairmen. The supper will be at the Danish Kitchen.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Robert D. Leigh, director for Berkshire County, active work is being done by the leagues throughout the county, especially valuable for its emphasis on public school problems. Mrs. Leigh, whose husband is professor of government at Williams College, is in the midst of her campaign for election to the school committee in Williamstown. She has obtained the nomination.

MAINE PILGRIMS ARRIVE IN TAMPA

Seven Cities and Towns Are
Visited by Gov. Brewster
and Party in One Day

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 10 (Special)—Tampa's reception to the Maine Pilgrims, who arrived here today from Bartow, gave evidence of an effort to outdo its sister cities in the measure of its welcome. Making the Tampa Bay Hotel its headquarters

President and Mrs. William Allan Neilson will hold a reception for the council on Friday evening, Feb. 19, and other entertainments are being planned.

A feature of the meeting will be the annual February meeting of the alumnae conference on education, which will be held in Gil Hill Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, with Eleanor Hope Johnson, 1894, presiding. The subject for discussion will be "Recent Developments in Progressive Education."

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Choruses of Seven Nations for Third Music Festival

Songs of Sweden, Armenia, Lithuania, Finland, Germany, Poland and Portugal Listed for Contest
on Washington Anniversary

and Augustus D. Zanzig, who is associated with the Harvard Glee Club, is in charge of the final preparation of the various units in the absence of Prof. Archibald T. Davison.

ART IN INDUSTRY SHOW PLANNED

Fine Fabrics to Be Seen at
Art Club—Museum to
Display Antiques

New England textile mills have arranged to exhibit fabrics of high artistic merit at a small exhibition to be held at the Boston Art Club, April 7 to 17, it is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is arranging the exhibit jointly with the Art Club. This is the art-in-industry exhibit that was originally to be held last Fall, but for which the mills were unprepared at that time to provide displays.

During the exhibit, the International Textile Exhibition will be held at Mechanics Building, April 12-17, bringing cotton, wool, silk and other textile manufacturers to Boston from all sections of the world. Also during this period, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will arrange a special showing of antique fabrics.

The Chamber and Art Club exhibit is to be free to the public. Exhibitors already entered are: Cheney Brothers Company, Amory Browne & Co., Boston Manufacturing Company, Nashua Manufacturing Company, Sanford Mills, Pacific Mills, F. A. Foster & Co., H. R. Mallinson & Co., Westerley Textile Company, and Walter P. Taylor.

Walter H. Kilham of Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, is chairman of the chamber's committee, arranging for the exhibit. He is assisted by Royal B. Farnum of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Other members of the committee are: H. H. Clark of the Boston Museum Art School; Edwin J. Hippkiss of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; H. P. Macomber of the Arts and Crafts Society; Walter Humphreys of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; George A. Sagendorph of the Penn Metal Company, and John A. Sweetser of Bliss, Fabyan & Co.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIODCAST

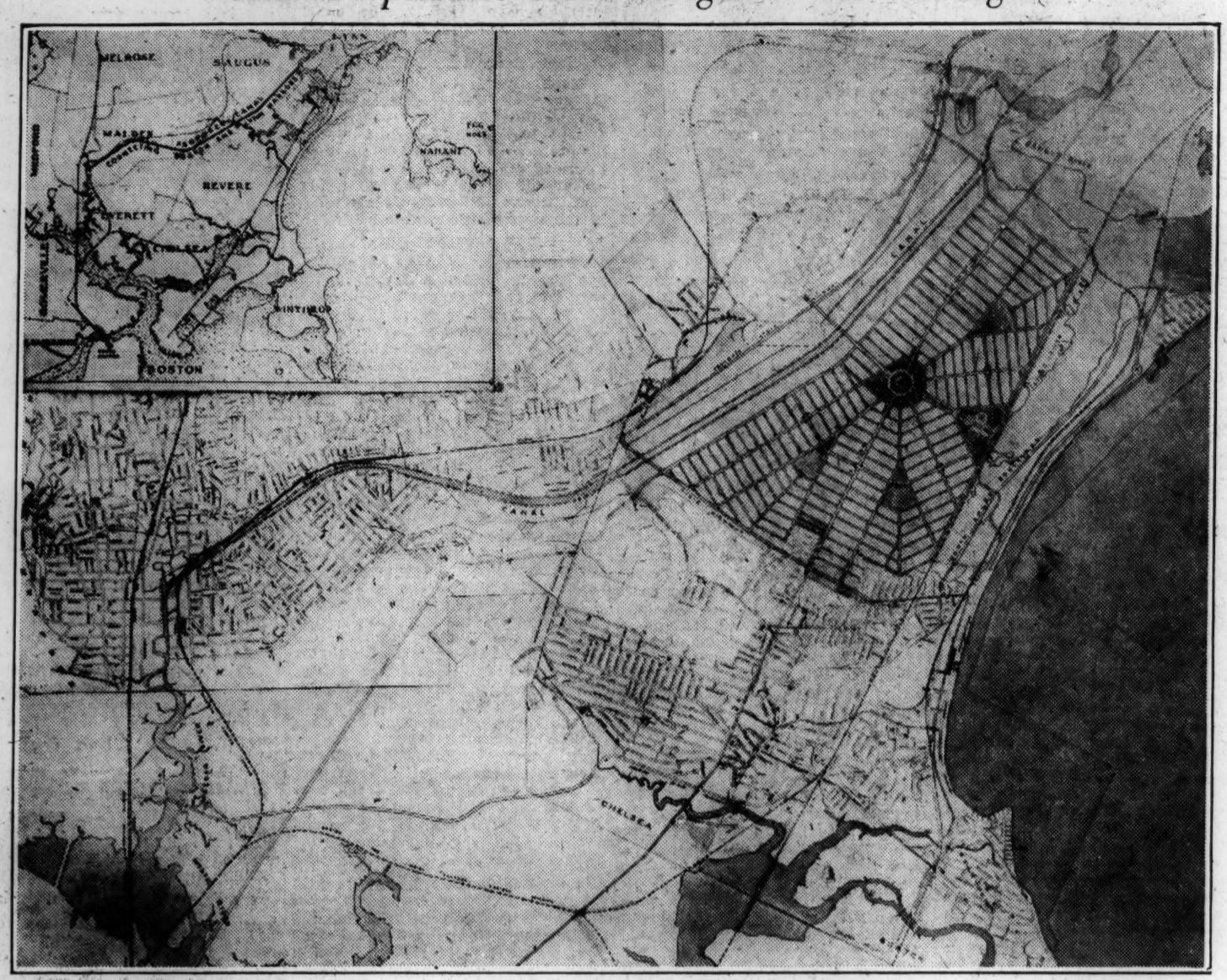
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 10—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by Richard J. Davis, C. S. A., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, will be broadcast by Station KFL, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 12:10 p. m. Pacific standard time, is being given under the auspices of the Joint churches of Los Angeles and will be broadcast direct from the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, will be broadcast by Station KFLA, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m. central standard time, is being given under the auspices of Fourth Church, St. Louis, and will be broadcast direct from the church edifice.

MAYOR ADDS APPOINTMENTS
Mayor Nichols has announced the appointment of Edward T. Kelly as acting superintendent of markets, Col. Charles R. Gow as a member of the board on zoning adjustments, and Stephen C. Sullivan as assistant in the municipal employment bureau.



© Andrews, Jones, Biscoe and Whittemore, Architects

Marshes Now Are.

MOUNTED POLICE JOIN BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS IN FEEDING THE BIRDS

Rhode Island Commissioners
Furnish Grain and Grit in
State-Wide Movement

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10 (Special)—The Rhode Island Commissioners of Birds have enlisted the aid of the Rhode Island Mounted Police, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and rural citizens in many sections of the State in a movement to feed birds. The State will furnish the feed, according to the announcement of Everett L. Walling, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Walling has sent to the police barracks at North Scituate, Wickford and Portsmouth, grain and grit to be distributed in five pound bags by the patrols to persons who desire to feed birds. State, policemen to themselves will take feed to bird refuges.

The commissioner explains that for several days after a fall of snow the safety of the birds will not be endangered but with ice crusted snow birds must be fed or they will not survive the winter, they will be unable to dig for feed.

Plans for Model City
For many years Mr. Elwell has been planning the development of a model city, and present ideas represent the net result of consultation with leading city planning engineers, and considerable original work. A civic center with radiating thoroughfares leading to all parts of the city is planned, and may be seen in the accompanying map. Four parks, in different parts of the city, may be seen, on which it is proposed to erect schoolhouses distributed to serve every part of the municipality. Industrial development would be all at

Railroading Now and Fifty Years Ago

Worcester Man, Still in Service,
Started on \$1.75 a
14-Hour Day

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 10 (P)—Fifty years of railroading isn't enough for Thomas W. Carter. Although he has worked for the Boston & Albany Railroad for a half century, he insists that he is not ready to retire.

Mr. Carter, who has been training as a brakeman since 1897, began his career as a freight brakeman when he was a boy. He advanced to his present position through the successive stages of passenger brakeman, baggage master, assistant conductor and conductor. He became one of the most widely known conductors on the road, with runs at different times from Boston to Framingham, Springfield and Albany.

No one thought of an eight-hour day when he started railroading. A 14-hour day was not unusual, he said, adding: "A day's work then was from the time one started until he finished. My pay as a brakeman was \$1.75 a day. It's hard to believe the difference in the work of a brakeman then and now. In those days it was all links and pins and we had to hold back trains down hill by hand. A brakeman rode on the platform all the time. The only time he went inside was to fix the fires, which at that time were in wood-burning stoves."

"Conductors and engineers also had their share of trouble in those days. Train dispatching as done today was not known 50 years ago. The conductor and the engineer had to do almost all the figuring. They simply got over the roads through their own efforts."

"At that time there was more baggage a passenger carried than there is today. There was no limit to the weight of a trunk, and it seemed that everyone carried one, no matter how short the trip. Along about the time I was baggage master southern California and Manitoba were having boom times and were drawing many eastern people. It was a common thing for the afternoon train out of Boston to be loaded to the roof with baggage."

**FINAL DECREE SEEKS
REPAYMENT TO CITY**
REPARATION TO CITY

William J. Drew, counsel for George H. McCaffrey, and nine other taxpayers of Boston who have obtained a decree from the court for the supplementary general appropriation bill. Inasmuch, however, as \$427,442.27 is reserved in the highway fund, only \$352,977.79 will be available for special appropriations by the Legislature if the state tax is to be kept down to \$12,000,000.

Most of the difference recommended by the committee is involved in the proposed expenditure of \$212,150 in the department of mental diseases, where considerable building work is planned.

The total revenue in Massachusetts, including cash in the treasury and a state tax of \$12,000,000, is estimated at \$48,196,788.36, which leaves \$25,421.06 for the supplementary general appropriation bill. Inasmuch, however, as \$427,442.27 is reserved in the highway fund, only \$352,977.79 will be available for special appropriations by the Legislature if the state tax is to be kept down to \$12,000,000.

Governor Fuller cut the estimates of department heads by approximately \$7,500,000. The Committee on Ways and Means, however, has approved the recommendations of the Governor except in the case of the one department mentioned.

SCHOOL WINS EGG CONTEST
GREENWICH VILLAGE, Feb. 10 (Special)—The Co-operative Extension Service of Massachusetts notified Superintendent J. Fred Zappon yesterday that Hillside School had obtained the greatest egg production in Massachusetts for the past two months. Hillside's flock of 592 averaged 10 eggs, and its flock of pullets averaged 40.6 eggs per month for two months.

DEERFIELD CLUB WINNER
DEERFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (Special)—Deerfield Academy Glee Club has returned triumphantly from an inter-preparatory school glee club contest in New York City. The club of 24 voices carried off first prize, a silver cup, before an audience of more than 3,000. There were nine clubs competing.

**VOTERS' LEAGUE HEAD
TO ADDRESS BRANCHES**
Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will visit branch leagues in western Massachusetts with headquarters in St. Louis.

President and Mrs. William Allan Neilson will hold a reception for the council on Friday evening, Feb. 19, and other entertainments are being planned.

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The Smith alumnae from Boston and its neighborhood who will attend the meeting are the following: Mrs. G. Hill Wardner; Miss Sarah Hackett, Newtonville; Mrs. John Eaton, West Newton; Miss Alice O'Meara; Mrs. F. G. White, Cambridge; Mrs. J. R. Brown, Cambridge; Miss Nina Browne; Miss Maude Shattuck, Newton; Mrs. Francis Tully, Chestnut Hill; Miss Eleanor Garrison, Brookline; Mrs. Frank Mansfield, Brookline; Miss Alice Jenkins, Cambridge; Miss Rundlett, Cambridge; Miss Harriet Tyler, Brookline, and Mrs. James O.

Memorial of Elson
Will Be Dedicated

Public Invited to Exercise
in Jordan Hall

The Elson Club of the New England Conservatory of Music has sent out invitations to the public to attend the dedication exercises and unveiling of a sculptured memorial to Louis C. Elson, musician, music critic and for many years a beloved member of the conservatory faculty.

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Wealth of Indian Song and Legend Collected in Arizona Pueblos

Dr. Derrick Lehmer, University of California Professor, Transcribes Themes of Primitive Melodies Reflecting Mountain, Forest, and Open Sky

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 1 (Staff Correspondence)—A wealth of Indian song and legend has been collected by Dr. Derrick Lehmer, professor of mathematics at the University of California. His excursion among the Hopi and Navajo Indians in Arizona has been rewarded by the discovery of data and facts bearing upon the character and customs of these people.

Dr. Lehmer is versed in musical transcription, and his collection of phonograph records of Indian songs is said to be one of the finest in America. Many of the crude themes of the Indian song he has transcribed to pieces of unusual beauty. However, he avoids artificiality, aiming to reproduce, not to imitate and distort melodies to make them merely pleasing to the ear.

Songs Need Modification

"The song of the Indian is as difficult to put into black and white as the call of a bird or the cry of a wild animal," says Dr. Lehmer. "There is a certain flavor which is sure to be lost in the transcription. Even if absolute accuracy in the representation were possible, it would not be available for purposes of art without some adjustments and modifications."

That the real Indian song is almost intolerable to the ear of the white man, Dr. Lehmer admits. This was clearly demonstrated by the recent performances of a group of 12 Indian chieftains from the Pueblos of New Mexico who entertained Bay City audiences with songs and dances of their native lore.

Music in Boston

Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio

The Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio (Felix Fox, Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti) gave a concert last night in Jordan Hall. They played Arensky's Trio in D minor, Beethoven's Variations on "Ich bin der Schneider Kaka" and Schumann's Trio in D minor. Arensky's Trio is graceful and facile music, bordering on the drawing-room type, and Beethoven's Variations may be classed among his most inconsequential compositions. Hence the principal musical fare of the evening consisted of Schumann's Trio, which was most unfortunately placed at the end of the program.

Chamber music is not too assiduously cultivated in Boston. Hence, much depends on such a group as the Fox-Burgin-Bedetti Trio, and to our way of thinking they have an important function to perform in the city's musical life. Not that the old trio should be unaffected by the new, but after all music does progress, and whether they like it or not the public must be kept informed of this progress. But if the most advanced music is deemed inadmissible, there are many pieces (as Ravel's Trio, for example) which are not sufficiently familiar and which deserve, even demand, cultivation. The time spent upon such music as that of Arensky and the Variations of Beethoven (why not a single movement from one of his greater trios, if time presses?) would seem to be ill spent under the circumstances.

But fault-finding with the choice of progress is an easy matter, and after all one of little relative importance. The fact may not be disputed that the playing of Messrs. Fox, Burgin and Bedetti several and convincingly last night was of unusual excellence. Fine and abandon do not distinguish it, but perfection of detail, grace and elegance do.

In the Adagio of Schumann's Trio only Mr. Bedetti seemed to comprehend the emotional depths of the music and to penetrate beneath its surface, and the Finale was given a tamer reading than the music would seem to demand. So, too, was

Mr. Koussevitzky seemed through-

the first half of his program yesterday to feel a distaste for the sound of his higher strings. In the Wagner and in the Tchaikovsky he encouraged his brass to overwhelm them, to the sad detriment of balance.

L. A. S.

Concert Postponed

The concert of the Boston Saxophone Orchestra, scheduled for this evening in Symphony Hall, has been postponed to next Sunday evening in the same hall.

Bituminous Coal Hut to Be Moved

Ordered From Common, Will Locate at Stuart and Arlington Streets

Removal of the portable building on Common which has been used by the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia to demonstrate the use of bituminous coal for domestic heating, will take place next Monday, or soon after as weather conditions will permit, it was announced today by Dorothy B. Goodell, secretary of the association.

About a week ago the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Hoyt, former chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate and also president of the Boston Common Association, made a formal request to the Park Commission to order the removal of the hut, charging that the proposition was a commercial one to aid the interests of a few concerns. The hut has been there two months, but is not there to promote the interest of any one or group of firms, Mr. Goodell said. It is an educational project, he continued, for the benefit of New England citizens who wish to learn how to burn soft coal in their households.

Through the aid of the park commission, which is anxious to have the enterprise remain in the city, a plot of land has been obtained at the junction of Stuart and Arlington streets and Columbus Avenue.

MISS TALLEY READY FOR OPERA DEBUT

Kansas City Friends Going to Metropolitan Opening

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—When Kansas City's own singer, Miss Marion Talley, only 18 years old, makes her debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York on Feb. 17 a large delegation of the young girl's town people will be on hand to applaud. Miss Talley will appear as Glinda in the opera "Rigoletto," a part to which she has given extensive study and for which she has expressed a preference for her début.

Reservations have been made for 138 local music lovers and admirers of Miss Talley to witness her first appearance in opera. It is indicated that a still larger number of Kansas Citians may be on hand. Miss Talley's musical ability was discovered here about four years ago, and she was sent to New York and later to European cities to complete her education through funds obtained by popular subscription among Kansas City people.

TO DISCUSS LEGISLATION
Pending legislation is to be discussed by the Massachusetts Council of Women at its February luncheon-meeting to be held next Friday at the Women's Republican Club, 40 Beacon Street. E. S. Cogswell, secretary of the pension commission, is to speak on pensions. Other bills of interest to the council will be discussed by Mrs. Sadie Lipner Shulman.

Mr. Koussevitzky's interpretations of the items from Wagner, Tchaikovsky and Brahms are already familiar, and therefore call for no extended comment. The conductor is always especially eloquent in the music's musical life. Not that the old friends should be unaffected by the new, but after all music does progress, and whether they like it or not the public must be kept informed of this progress. But if the most advanced music is deemed inadmissible, there are many pieces (as Ravel's Trio, for example) which are not sufficiently familiar and which deserve, even demand, cultivation. The time spent upon such music as that of Arensky and the Variations of Beethoven (why not a single movement from one of his greater trios, if time presses?) would seem to be ill spent under the circumstances.

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Doutrichs Always Reliable

MEN'S Clothing—Furnishings

320 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Boston, Mass.

Special Correspondence

A woman on a shopping trip downtown stepped into a confectionery store to get a cup of chocolate. As she started to raise the cup, the cuff of her right sleeve hit the cup and sent it forward against her, overturning the hot liquid down the front of her coat.

She immediately started to get her handkerchief, but the clerk who had waited on her checked her, saying that he had already rung for the maid. In a moment the maid arrived, escorted the woman to a room at the rear of the store, where not only was her coat cleaned, but her shoes as well and her fabric gloves washed, the maid remarking about the latter, "You go and get your chocolate, and by that time they will be dry."

She went back to the counter, where the clerk prepared a fresh cup of chocolate, for which she was not allowed to pay, and after drinking it she left the store as neat and trim as when she entered, grateful that the policy of this store was one of such gracious and kindly courtesy.

Eiroy, Wis.

Special Correspondence

A YOUNG mother whose means were small remained away from the church services because she had no hat. Being a stranger she was timid about attending dressed at all shabbily.

After a few weeks, however, she decided she could not afford to miss the services any longer—that she would go for the good received not for appearances. After attending the services a few times and being treated very friendly, she was summoned to receive a telephone call requesting her to call in a hour, along the way down town. It was the home of one of the ladies met at church.

This lady had been a milliner and brought out several large boxes of trimming and several hat shapes. While she was getting them out, she was explaining in the kindest way that she had noticed the lack of a hat and that as she had so much on hand it would be a real pleasure to fix up a hat. Needless to say the young mother went to church properly "hatted," thanks to the loving kindness of one who saw the need.

C. Walter Duncan announces that the Volunteers will continue to distribute free coal as far as their funds will allow and as long as it is possible to secure the fuel. He wishes to extend his thanks to the following coal companies who have made it possible to distribute the free coal by giving the Volunteers good service and low prices: Batchelder Brothers, Adams Coal & Wood Company, Tremont Coal Company and the Independent Coal Company.

EMERSON RECITAL FOR JUNIORS

A public recital will be given by members of the junior class of Emerson College of Oratory tomorrow at 11:15 o'clock in the Huntington Chambers Hall.

The following program will be given:

"Belly Callender, Tore;" by Margaret Henderson, Helen Lynch; "The Prince of Court Painters;" by Constance D'Arcy Mackay, Phoebe Dowdy; "Penrod's Busy Day;" by Booth Tarkington, Ada Riggs; "Mary Rose," Act Two, by Barrie, Laura Shepherd.

BOSTON HISTORY LINKED WITH BRIGGS COMPANY

Numbers of people, not only in New England but in other parts of the country, in whose families the record of Richard Briggs & Co., dealers in china and glassware, has long been associated with the older tradition, learn with interest that the company which suspended its activities in 1918 will resume them in March at a new shop at 30-32 Newbury Street, Boston, under the name of Richard Briggs, Inc.

The business was founded in 1798, and for many years was conducted at

217 North Second Street, HARRISBURG, PA.

2460 Main Ave., 7555 Penn Ave., 1185 Schenley — Phones — 6801 Franklin PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHANAHAN FIREPROOF STORAGE for Household Goods MOVING AND PACKING

3460 Main Ave., 7555 Penn Ave., 1185 Schenley — Phones — 6801 Franklin PITTSBURGH, PA.

John M. Roberts & Son Co.

Hats Haberdashery

HECK & GEORGE

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John M. Roberts & Son Co.

2429-431 Wood St. at Diamond St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHANAHAN FIREPROOF STORAGE for Household Goods MOVING AND PACKING

429-431 Wood St. at Diamond St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOFFMANN LUMBER CO.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

HOFFMANN LUMBER

SUNSET STORIES

Little Wonder at Getting Up in the Morning

Alarm clocks are made to give warning and make people get out of beds.

The who-r-r
And they Bir-r-r

And they seem to say "Gir-r-r!"

It's time to get up, sleepy-heads."

But it's fun to be up in the morning.

"Hip-hurray!"

Here's another fine day

For folks who are not sleepy-heads."

WHEN Johnny went to sleep he had been thinking how, that morning, he had gone to sleep again after his mother called him, and been late for breakfast, and almost late for school. And his father had said something about getting an alarm clock. Johnny didn't want an alarm clock, and he was thinking about it when he went to sleep.

The next thing Johnny knew, he opened one eye and saw a wall after sunrise, and quite a bit earlier than he usually got up.

"If I get up now," said Johnny to himself, "I'll be up and surprise mother, and everybody will know that I don't need any alarm clock." So he hopped out of bed and dressed himself.

It was fine to be up so early.

Johnny went to the window and looked out. The sky was pink, and the snow was white, and there was nobody in sight except a stout lady in fur and a stout gentleman in an fur who stood on the sidewalk looking up at the window. And it was

time to get up.

He doesn't do it every morning," said the stout lady.

"Now that I've seen him," said the stout gentleman, "I think I'll go home and have another nap. I'll just lie down with my clothes on."

"I believe I'll go home and have a little nap, too," said the stout lady.

So the stout lady and the stout gentleman waved their hands to Johnny and went off down the street.

"I think that's a first-rate idea," said Johnny to himself, "I guess I'll lie down with my clothes on and have a little nap. And then when mother comes I'll be all dressed."

But when his mother called him as usual Johnny, to his astonishment, wasn't all dressed. There he was in bed just waking up. But he remembered about the alarm clock and jumped right out of bed.

The Library

Books Reach Quixote Island

WHEN the last box of books had been unpacked, and the contents, worn and new, grave and gay, stretched in double rows, and tiers on the rough board shelves, the hilltop shack in British Columbia was furnished. True, the sewing machine, topped by an enormous dictionary and an atlas, stood in the kitchen, with a magazine and paper stand beside the china shelves.

Geoffrey of Monmouth and Malory had scarcely been put side by side, jostled by Chaucer, when, in the midst of a northern downpour, a knock sounded on the new board door.

It opened on a figure drenched through the regulation rainy day outfit. Quixote Island— the legs and shoulders being wrapped in grain sacks, with one worn in a cowl pulled over the face. Though the costume was the costume of Quixote, the voice that issued from the improvised garment was, surprisingly, the voice of Oxford.

Apologetically the visitor explained that he had heard that she had arrived with many boxes of books, and being a poet, as well as a returned soldier-priest, in need of a book of reference, he had tramped seven miles over mountain trail and logging skid-road to ask if she had Dante's "Inferno."

Now, her own illuminated vellum Dante having gone in a moment of war-time sacrifice to a supply store to swell a Prisoners of War Fund, the hostess shook her head.

"See what hasn't the 'Inferno,'" said the daughter of the house, dreamily from the depths of a book, and then joined in the laugh that broke the ice, and welcomed the visitor to a place by the stove.

After an excited forage through the shelves, he went off with a kit bag full of old friends, to try his luck at another house down the road. There, the hostess had seen the big green book that a Winnipeg auctioneer of the palmy days had once held temptingly out, as "Dant" by Door," and she shared the poet's hope that it would be—as it was—gladly lent, and carried back all the way across the island.

So it was at once apparent that one could not carry away doubtless and pieces of eight from this Spanish island of romance in the north Pacific, one had brought still better treasure there. From the borrowings that went on, from log cabin to shack, and shack to ranch house, all through that winter, grew the community library work.

The Government Traveling Library The Provincial Government having a traveling library service, it was decided to ask for regular shipments of books, and these were promptly and gladly supplied. The range in these libraries is wide, from fairy tales to the newest technical works, and the effort always made to meet the needs of each rural community sharing in the service. When Quixote Islanders, by their eager lists of "wanted" books, stood revealed as enthusiastic readers, the lists arrived marked "special," surprising even the most child-like acceptor of government supplies, by the quality as well as the large proportion of requested volumes.

Ask Your Neighbor

FAMILY WASH
Ironed, ready to wear.

THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
West Phila. Plant Belmont 6164
Germantown Plant Germantown 7300
Media 1175 Chester 94-W
Wilmington 739-J Atlantic City, N. J.

18th & Chestnut Sts.

12th & Market Sts.

5600 Germantown Ave.

Philadelphia

Atlantic City, N. J.

NOW

Furs of the Better Grade

ARE PRICED RIGHT



Theo. J. Siebert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Special
Jap Mink Coats

too lavish for wilderness conditions. But American measurement, which prevailed in the ordinary cook-book on the shelves, being beyond her, she decides that an English Vegetable Cookery is the only thing nearing her wishes.

An ex-missionary to India is charmed to find a book on that country. Another man eases the heavy pack of groceries from his shoulders. He has rowed for an hour from his distant inlet to a trail, trudging that for two miles before striking the main road, and then three more miles, had he had of that, before reaching the post office. Now, after stocking up with provisions and mail he is on his way back. With luck, he can sail in this barge, and reach his inlet before dark, where a solitary point of light, high up on the hillside will mark his lonely wife's vigil in her tent. The only woman for miles, she fills her spare time with reading, so her husband adds double the regulation quota to his already heavy pack. But his pleasure at finding "I Can Remember R. L. Stevenson" (for he can, too), is reward enough for the extra toll.

And so it goes, till 20 or so have exchanged their books and met their neighbors.

Reading and Meeting Benefits

Everyone is not always pleased, however. Sometimes the supply of novels does not go round, and sometimes those that do go round are complained about. The adverse comments range from the usual "Gimme somethin' lighter than that." We're busy folks and we ain't got no time to read heavy stuff," to the plaintive regret of the lady who found modern writers "Too bloomin' true to life."

Glamour was what she wanted, and she could not see it in the country where she lived. But, as might not be expected, the people who have no time to read are the people who, as the years go by, get the least accomplished on their homesteads.

Magazines are carried miles and exchanged at the library, and gradually women's institute meetings, and farmers' friendly conversations over the bookcase are bringing a closer knowledge of neighbors, as well as of book friends, and the outside world to this community. And all because one day a poet wandered forth in search of Dante.

Charging Books to Borrowers

Nominally, the volunteer librarians on mail days sit over the card catalogue two hours, but who could be too particular as to time on Quixote, where, after all, clocks are vague? As long as one is sure that it is morning or afternoon, as the case may be, the mere name of the hour does not matter. Of course, if the semi-weekly boat to civilization must be caught, it is as well to keep timetables wound approximately in accord with the postmaster's watch, but, as a general thing, the librarian's 2 o'clock may be your "one" or "half-past" either, so she waits until all likely patrons are served.

First comes the owner of the Danje, dashing up in his wagon with the new box of books, which he has voluntarily carted from the wharf. Someone else has thoughtfully brought a screwdriver, and in a few minutes the case has been unpacked and the books put on the shelves, ready for all comers.

Good Books and Pictures

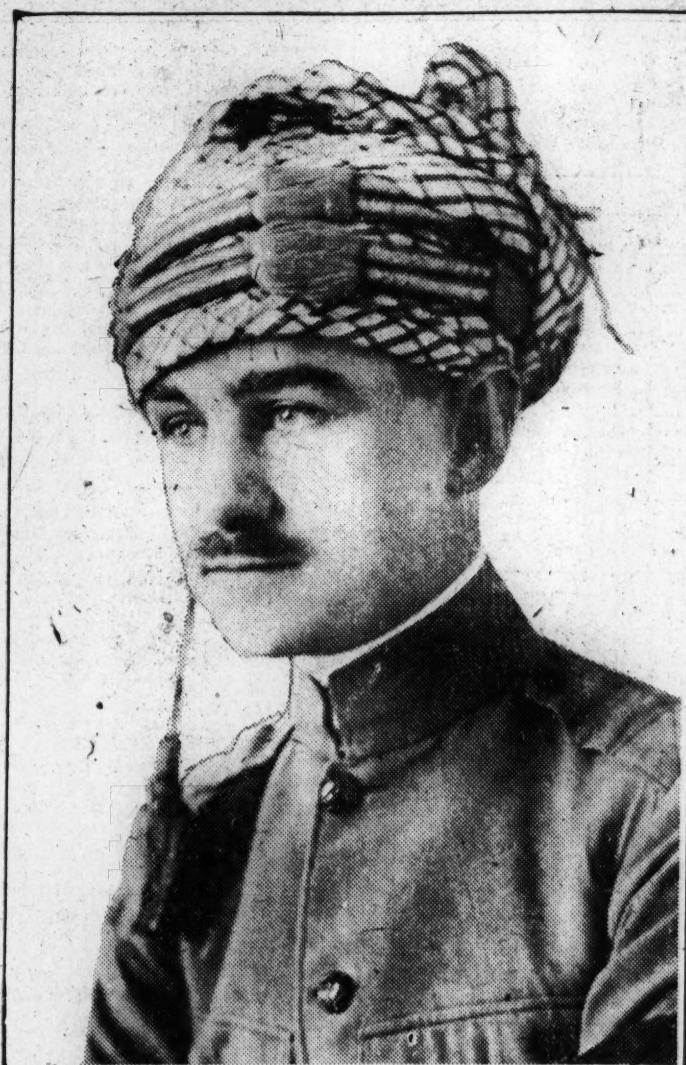
Page's "Letters," Wells' "Outline of History," The History of Mankind," most of the new novels, worth-while or not, but wanted, Barrie's and Drinkwater's plays, Rupert Brooke and other poets, old and new, and some magnificent books of travel, have all come this way. It has been a joy to handle the wonderful editions of children's books, Stevenson, Field, Hans Anderson and all that good company, with Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Arthur Rackham and Edmund Dulac illustrations.

The poet's wife arrives. Genius is burning on the pre-emption and the poet could not leave his typewriter, but he'd like some Conrad—the nearest neighbor, he had discovered, having sailed the seven seas with Conrad, but had not read his books. She herself would like a practical book on baking, these Canadian stoves having ways of their own, and her Mrs. Beeton being much

Established 1898

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Deserts Are His Flying Fields



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Lowell Thomas, American, Flew From Egypt to Jerusalem in 40 Minutes, a Trip That Took the Children of Israel 40 Years. Mr. Thomas is Among the First to Make an Airplane Flight in Desolate Areas of the Near East.

CARNARVON RAISES SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

Maintenance Allowances to Be Granted for Children

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Carnarvonshire Education Committee has taken an important step in connection with the older scholars in their schools. Not long ago this authority decided to raise the school-leaving age to 15. Only one other authority has gone as far as this, the leaving age for the country generally being 14.

Following upon this, the authority has now decided to give grants to parents of children between the ages of 14 and 15-in-aid of their maintenance. It is recognized that the food and clothing of boys and girls at that age is an expensive matter to working-class parents. Growing youths and maidens eat plenty, wear out many clothes and boots and, further, need money for recreation and general culture if they are to take a proper interest and share in the social life appropriate to their age.

In order to help parents in this respect, weekly maintenance allowances will be granted. The amounts are not great, but the importance of the decision lies in the fact that it provides a precedent which will possibly be followed all over the country before many years have passed.

"Now that you've seen my son and hair," said the proud young father, "which side of the house do you think he resembles?"

"Well," said his astonished bachelorette friend, "his full beauty hasn't developed yet, but surely you don't suggest that he is—er—looks like the side of a house, do you?"

—TH-Bits

Tell me of your earlier educational difficulties.

"Well, I lived half a mile from the school, and we had no car!"

—Capper's Weekly.

—

Landlady: "You seem to be musically inclined, Mr. Jones. I have often heard you singing while taking your morning bath."

Rooomer: "I do enjoy music, but the reason I sing in the bathroom is because the door won't lock."

—Capper's Weekly.

—

"Now that you've seen my son and hair," said the proud young father, "which side of the house do you think he resembles?"

"Well," said his astonished bachelorette friend, "his full beauty hasn't developed yet, but surely you don't suggest that he is—er—looks like the side of a house, do you?"

—TH-Bits

—

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the beauties of the land in which they lived, although they hoped that the tourists would notice them.

Sports to Be Fostered

Libraries, the encouragement of music, the increase of outdoor sports, were necessary in their rural districts. Healthy amusement needed to be fostered. The children seemed to know no games, not even "hide and seek," though Mrs. Hughes said she had heard that they were taught games at school. Amusements were not considered necessary for girls or women—conversation was to be their only pleasure. There were hardly any indoor games in the country, except "spill five" or "nap," and a man had no chance of getting even a game of billiards.

Nugent Harris, organizer and lecturer of the Village Club and Institute of Great Britain, stated that he had spent 30 years in England trying to help forward an English rural policy, on lines corresponding to those which had produced such marked results in Denmark. That same problem was before many nations today. Here the lives of those who live in the rural districts be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, freer from drudgery, more comfortable, happier, and more attractive.

Lack of Social Centers

In rural Ireland today there was little to encourage the proper development of the use and leisure of the people. Absence of suitable social centers, in which all members of the community could meet on equal footing, was a great hindrance.

They would have electric light all over the country in a year or two. Good light helped education, and good education helped understanding. The important part that good light could play in furthering social work could not be overestimated. There should be organized propaganda to bring home to the rural population the importance of the utilization of the power and light that would be available to all.

The leisure problem in rural Ireland could not be solved by piece-meal attempts. A vital necessity was a social center, in which would be housed all the local voluntary organizations, with ample provisions for lectures, study circles, drama, music, gymnastics, social gatherings, etc. Nothing could be done in these directions until the greatest hindrance of all was removed—the pessimism that prevailed among all creeds and classes in Ireland.

There is no industry in Europe. Mr. Harris declared, that presented such enormous possibilities for development as Ireland, which could be made drawing oil from wells in their territory not more than 100 miles from the locality of the venture under no

VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT EMBROILED OVER TAX BILL

Upper and Lower House Send Bill Back and Forth, Till Minister Amends Proposal, Which Legislative Council Then Accepts

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 9.—What threatened to develop into a crisis that would end either in a dissolution of the Victorian State Parliament or in the Labor Party coming into power was recently averted by the Composite Ministry led by J. Allan (Premier, Country Party), and Sir Alexander Peacock, Treasurer, Nationalist, receding from a position it found to be untenable.

The Government refused to accept the recommendation, and sent the bill back to the Council in its original form. The Upper House adhered to the attitude it had previously adopted, and returned the measure to the Legislative Council, which had amended the bill. Under the Constitution of Victoria the Legislative Assembly is the only House that can initiate money bills. The Legislative Council can neither initiate nor amend such legislation. It can merely "suggest." The trouble arose in regard to proposals for increased taxation brought down by the Government. By raising the income

TEMPLATE USE RECOMMENDED BUILDING SET

These Make Drilling and Layout of "Universal" Quite Simple

This is the third and last of three articles on the Radio Broadcast new "Universal" receiver. The assembly and wiring details are discussed in this article, and also the neutralization or balancing of the first tube. This is another method in addition to the ones previously described in this paper for the same purpose.

The first step in building the "Universal," as in any set, is drilling the panel for mounting the condensers, rheostats, jacks, etc. While the pictorial diagram shows the arrangement of parts on both the panel and baseboard, the drilling of the panel and mounting of parts on the baseboard is made much easier by the use of templates. Templates are available at most dealers or may be obtained by writing to Radio Broadcast or the General Radio Company. Panels for the "Universal" may be purchased from most radio dealers all drilled and engraved at slight additional cost. When panel is drilled and parts mounted thereon the next step is to mount the parts on the baseboard. The antenna coil L1 and L2 should be mounted to the baseboard by a small angle-bracket.

It is recommended that before attaching the baseboard to the panel, the set builder should do as much of the wiring beneath the baseboard as possible, such as filament circuit, audio-amplifier circuits and ground and antenna connections. If this procedure is followed the wiring is less confusing and less awkward than it is when all the wiring is left until the baseboard is attached to the panel.

This method also conceals most of the wiring and gives the receiver a factory-made appearance. It is not necessary to decide before wiring whether the set is to be used with storage-battery or dry-cell tubes, as with the sockets specified either type may be used provided the proper Amperes are used. A CX112 or a CX120 tube on the last audio stage will be found to produce extremely good tone quality.

The antenna used with the "Universal" should be 75 to 100 feet long, including the lead-in. Separate B and C battery connections are provided on the last audio stage, so that CX112 or CX120 tubes may be used. The use of the proper "C" battery is of the greatest importance. The proper values of "C" battery for various "B" voltages are listed on the wrapper which comes with the tube.

The "B" battery terminals are numbered +1, +2, and +3. Terminal +1 is the detector; +2 is the plate voltage terminal for the radio frequency and first audio-frequency tubes. +3 is a separate terminal for the last audio tube in case it is desired to use a semipower tube. If the same type of tubes is used in both types of sockets, terminals +2 and +3 are fastened together.

The "C" battery terminals are marked in the same manner. C-2 is connected to the last audio stage for use if a power tube is used. Otherwise the terminals C-2 and C-1 are connected together.

In tuning in stations the variable resistance should be advanced until the carrier whistles of stations are heard as the tuning dials are rotated. When a whistle is picked up, the tuning dials are adjusted to the station, and the volume control turned back until the whistle disappears.

The only adjustment other than the usual tuning operation is the fixing of the balancing condenser. Once set, this does not require readjustment. In order to set the balancing condenser properly, some radiocaster whose frequency is in the vicinity of 1000 K. C. (300 meters), and whose voice is to be heard, should be tuned in with the detector oscillating. The detector condenser should be tuned until the whistle from the station is quite loud. The antenna condenser should then be tuned. The whistle will change in pitch as the antenna condenser is turned. The balancing condenser should be adjusted until the pitch of the whistle does not change as the antenna condenser is rotated. The set is balanced when this condition exists. The balancing condenser should be varied a little at a time, each time noting the change in pitch of the whistle. On one side of the balance point the pitch will rise, on the other it will fall.

The value of the grid bias on the radio-frequency tube affects the ease with which the set is balanced. If difficulty is encountered in balancing the set—that is if there seems to be no balance point—the "C" battery voltage on this tube should be reduced.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Miss Harriet A. Davy, South Tamworth, N. H.

Mrs. Dorothy H. Baugher, Newark, O.

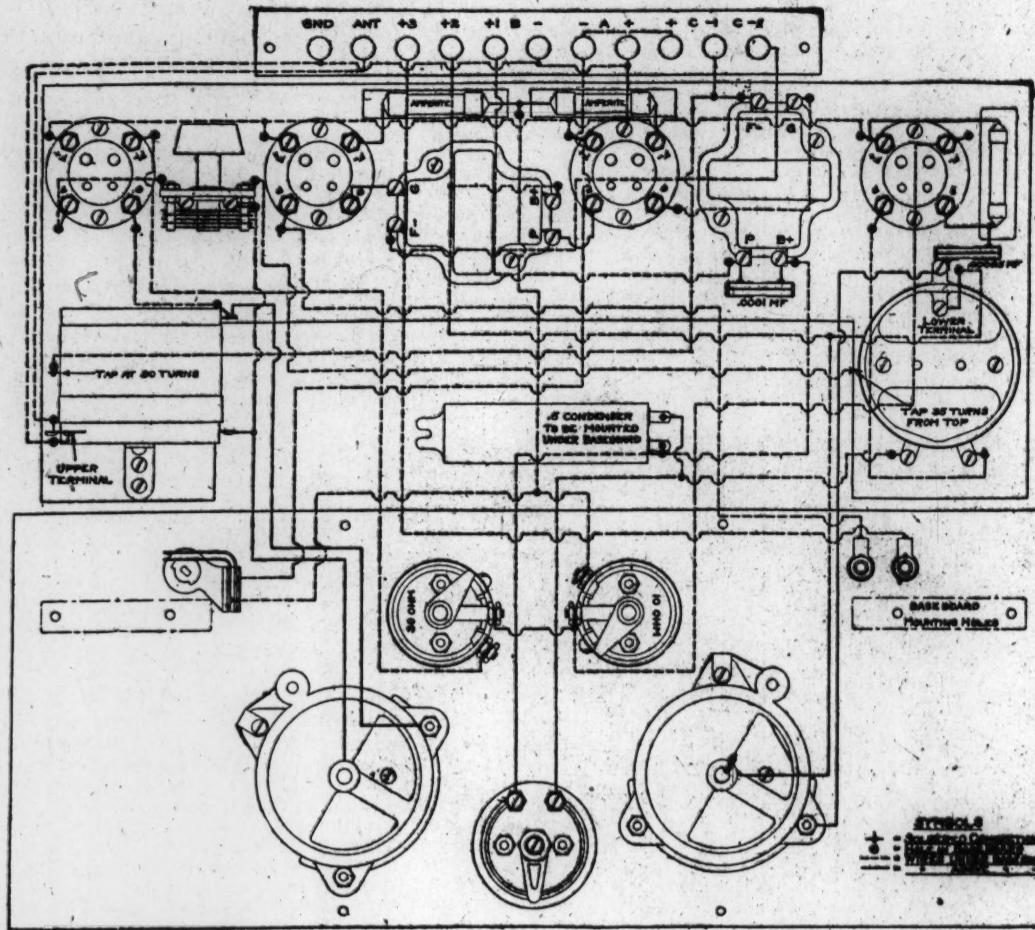
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Browning-Drake Receivers
The NEW Five-Tube Resistance Coupled type—the latest development of the BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.
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Diagram Shows Parts



THE HOME FORUM

The Listener at the Concert

THOSE of us who love music but lack any extensive knowledge of its theory and technique must always be careful not to succumb to the weight of expert opinion and affect a knowledge that we do not possess. There are always those who will not let us be happy in our ignorance, but will do their best to educate us and, failing, will dismiss us as musically negligible. Having learned after awhile that, in the eyes of such people, our appreciation of music is merely naive or at best, as they say, only "literary," we are, unless we are very brave, in danger of stooping to artful disquisitions, pretended enthusiasms, musical "buff" from which the road to both aesthetic and moral disintegration is very short.

There are no doubt many thousand people who miss much of the pleasure of classical music because they are afraid of expert opinion. Let alone, they would be entirely happy at a symphony concert, getting from it the elementary pleasures that all good music offers to unsophisticated human nature. In any program there are snatches of armchair jargon, technical or historical information, explanatory or interpretive comment, or abstruse theories of what music is or is not. Any normal person who sits and listens with his eyes shut to his program and his neighbors and his heart open to gentle or august influences in a competent listener. He has no need to be ashamed of his ignorance, even though he may regret it. To let his sense of his ignorance interfere with his enjoyment is to miss most of what music has for him, and most of what any great composer wished to give him. For any truly great composer would much rather address an audience of humble and reverent and receptive, though ignorant, men and women than an audience of knowing, censured, critical people, however well trained they may be in listening. He has something to say, and what it is more important than how he says it.

It is evident to the most casual observation that many people do not take the best way to thorough enjoyment. They are too much concerned with the question of what they ought to enjoy, too heavily bent on mastering the program comments, too conscientiously trying to get and keep their bearings in the musical meadow, to have a completely good time on the voyage. Our modern attitude toward the arts is so singularly solemn that it takes most of us a long while to overcome the habit of conscientiousness in the presence of great music. Revelation will come, if it come at all, when we at last realize that appreciation cannot be hurried.

For, in general, we are all trying

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to hurry the process. Short-sighted notions of efficiency, short-cut devices of practicality affect us even here, where they have no place whatever. We show a childlike faith in programs and schedules, and listen to a symphony in somewhat the frame of mind with which we wait for a train. We sit in the waiting-room and the announcer howls some gibberish and we rush out to see whether the train announced is ours. Sometimes it is and sometimes it is not. We sit in the concert hall and the program announces that the wood-winds take up the theme at the end of the second movement, and we listen breathlessly to see whether we can recognize the theme when it appears. I remember how once, when I had read in the program that a certain passage in a symphonic poem represented the Return of the Gypsies, I leaned over to my companion and whispered "That passage about the gypsies was beautiful, wasn't it?" And at that moment the poem ended and I discovered that what had brought the gypsies was something entirely different. My companion's satiric smile remains with me still.

The important fact in this experience is that I greatly enjoyed the passage in question, even though a too simple reliance upon the program led me astray. Since then I have taken the program home and read it afterward, if at all.

What is printed on the program is as a rule futile so far as increasing our enjoyment of the music is concerned, and even lectures and interpretive comment are little better. From such sources we may gather a quantity of facts about music, a vocabulary of jargon, and some notions of what are considered the right or customary things to say about various types of composition; but our love of music remains on the whole unaffected. The testimony of countless discouraged people will bear me out in this last statement. Again and again I have heard such people confess that they cannot see why, after years of effort they have made so little progress in "understanding" music.

I think that they have made a very simple and natural mistake. They have never perceived that the only way in which to appreciate music intelligently, if one does not practice it, is to listen to it. Listening to great music over and over, without any speculation why it is great, results in the long run, not only in increased appreciation, but in increased understanding.

Let me illustrate. There was a composition by Brahms, played by a famous string quartet, of which I had an unusually fine phonograph record. The first time I heard it, it seemed monotonous and almost disagreeable, but there was something interesting in it that prompted me to buy it. I had heard and read much about Brahms, most of which had left me with an awe-struck impression that he was totally "beyond" me; but I knew nothing about this particular composition. Playing it over and over almost daily was what was necessary to lead, first, to liking, next, to love, and finally, to a kind of understanding. I gradually perceived his rhythmic patterns, the astonishing beauty of certain successions of chords, the intricate and enchanting way in which one instrument answered, abetted, prompted, chimed with another, and the ways in which the several qualities—tone-colors of violin, viola and 'cello were used to obtain certain effects. These are discoveries that one must make for oneself. No one can talk about them intelligibly. A critic may point them out, but as modern aestheticians are constantly telling us, the final step in appreciation is identification—the agreement of hearer and musician.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
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The way to love anything fine in music is to live with it, to hear it repeatedly with receptive and reverent spirit. It is a process that cannot be hurried, though for some people it is much shorter than for others. To try to hurry it is to miss, to miss constantly, its finer issues. Of course the receptivity must not be supine and unthinking, though even this is better than a restless and hurried activity actuated by a sense of duty. Wordsworth's phrase, "a wise passiveness," is a fine one.

A true music-lover once told me that he began to appreciate Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" in its entirety only when he had heard it a dozen times. There is nothing surprising in such a statement. Even any work of supreme genius went so much through feeling, and experiencing, that it is no wonder if we must spend months, or even years, in merely beginning to grasp it. But the great fact is that in the end we must grasp it ourselves, by our own effort, or not at all.

R. M. G.

Barcelona

Old Barcelona might be called a bit of old Paris: the Paris of the Ille de la Cite, yet beautified by touches of Spanish feeling and the Italian cities; also it resembles Paris more than any other city in the world. These resemblances do not imply any lack of individual character. They merely prove the existence of admirable influences which have only preserved and strengthened the Latin spirit of this city which must be considered the Latin city par excellence, as the most perfect and beautiful synthesis of that pattern of Latinism: Mediterranean Latinism.

Barcelona is the city of gayety. By day there is the light of its incomparable sky; by night, the brilliant illumination of electric lights and fairy-like spectacles. The avenues at certain hours are full of young and happy faces, flowers, and lovely women. Barcelona works and amuses itself. . . . Barcelonians loves effort as much as music, melodious verses, and pleasures. In no other Latin city of Europe is the rank of poet more respected, more admired, or of so much positive influence.—From "The Home of the Race," by Manuel Galván.

A tourist who climbed Mont Blanc to see the dawn is said to have been disappointed with the sun's time-keeping. Judged by his watch, the sun was several minutes late!

Spring also is frequently late. Though the calendar says Spring Day, the face of Nature may very unmistakably say midwinter. Much the better way is to discover for ourselves some sign or token that for us says Spring.

That has frequently been done, and it is not without interest to know how others have dated Spring. The Greeks, for instance, knew it was Spring "when pair after pair of

turtle doves swooped down to the brooks." In April or May, any retired English pool will be found flecked over with the down of wood pigeons that come to drink and bathe in it.

Burroughs thought the little piping frogs were as good a starting point as any. He had heard city people call it a lonesome sound, but to the lover of the country it was, he held, a pure spring melody. No spring sound appealed to him more or was more suggestive. No bird note, he thought, could surpass the frogs' piping, as a spring token.

"When this little amphibian creeps

out of the mud and inflates its throat, you may be sure that Spring has come."

Others, of course, choose other tokens, some earlier, some later. For some in England the cuckoo is Spring's true harbinger. But the cuckoo is rather a late arrival—only putting in an appearance after the season is thoroughly well afield. Some date Spring from their sight of the first swallow, or the first primrose or the lesser celandine, "telling tales about the sun, when there's little warmth or none."

In a sense Spring comes with the first snowdrop or with the robin's song heard before winter begins; it is seen when rose bushes and honey-suckle put forth young leaves in the year's earliest days, and with the quaint winter aconite "with its frill of green leaves, arranged like the ruff of an Elizabethan courtier."

Sir Francis Darwin has recently suggested that winter actually ends with January, that it only consists of two months, December and January.

"An autumn and vernal hand." It is an attractive idea. By an extension of the method we might entirely eliminate winter, and find our Spring day in November, its token, the leaf buds on the trees, already formed before the old leaves fall. In those buds, Spring certainly is on the way.



Ponte Vecchio by Moonlight. From a Drawing by Maxwell Armfield

Vespers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a spell at set of sun
When friendly lights show one by one
On the snowbound thoroughfare:
When trees stand motionless and
In rows like faithful sentinels—

Against the fading sky; or else
A golden sunset, free as air,
For rich and poor alike to share,
Bestows a lingering benison
Upon the hills at set of sun.

There is a spell at set of sun
When labour for the day is done,
And all is still, as in a prayer,
The earth and heavens as it were
In awe before a sacred sense
Of intimate Benevolence.

Unburdened of its seeming wrong,
Its heart aglow with secret song
Of happiness, the world has found
Whereon it stands is holy ground,
And men are suddenly at one,

Then and for ay, at set of sun.

Edgar Newgass.

SINCE medieval days the Ponte Vecchio has been the especial home of the jewelers, whose little shops may be seen clinging to its sides like barnacles. Years ago one could pick up quite lovely little rings and trinkets of traditional craftsmanship, for very small sums, but now the tourist is catered for in the way that most tourists unfortunately desire, and there is little or nothing of interest to be obtained.

The bridge also carries on its back the passage connecting the Uffizi with the Pitti Palace. These are on opposite sides of the Arno and the passage was constructed in troubled times to enable the occupants to communicate without being obliged to go through the streets. The inside walls of the passage are hung with numerous historical portraits of varying interest.

The view of the bridge with the river is much beloved of artists, though not an easy subject to treat satisfactorily. It makes up in picturesqueness of detail, however, for what it lacks in other directions, and there can be few feet of it that are not recorded in some drawing or etching.

Nets in the Sky

Leafless and stark in lean fantastic patterns, the somber branches of trees are like the meshes of shapely nets. Silently, they scrape the faceless purple of the twilight sky.

Stars are phosphorescent fish, silvery star-fish, soon caught in the trap-

then and for ay, at set of sun.

Edgar Newgass.

Menneskets Oprindelse

Oversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer på Engelsk paa denne Side

I DEN senere Tid har der i visse Kredse været betydelig Diskussion mod Hensyn til Menneskets Oprindelse og Natur. Det er uheldigt, at disse Diskussioner kun har kastet lidet eller intet Lyd over Eminet Deltagerne i Stridsopprørsgruppen ikke synes at have nogen klar Oprindelse angaende Menneskets Oprindelse eller angaaende, hvad der virkeligt udgør hans sande Natur. Paa den ene Side vil en materiel Udviklings Teori gerne forsøge at få os til at tro, at Mennesket nedstammer fra de lavere Dyr. Paa den anden Side er mange af dem, der tror på Bibelen som Guds inspirerede Ord og vender sig til den for at finde Be- skrivelser af Menneskets Oprindelse, da Stand til Korintherne: "Thi ligeledes synes alle at have nogen klar Oprindelse af Tilværelsen." Det almindelige Opfattelse af Tilværelsen, saaledes skal det, som det er beskrevet idet først Kapitel af Første Mosebog, og saaledes er denne saakaldte Adam ikke det virkelige Menneske, men en skit, materiel Opfattelse af et Menneske, hvem der ikke var givet noget Herredømme. Det er dette opdagede Menneske, som falder, som Apostelen Paulus henviser til, da han sagde til Korintherne: "Thi ligeledes synes alle at have nogen klar Oprindelse af Tilværelsen". Det almindelige Begreb om Mennesket, som sammenstår af Kød, Blod og Knogler, med et Sind i en Hjerne, er intet sandt Begreb. Hvad er der ved det meste Menneske? Legeme, som kan ligne Billedet og Lignelsen af Gud, det uendelige Sind, som falder, som Apostelen Paulus henviser til, da han sagde til Korintherne: "Thi ligeledes synes alle at have nogen klar Oprindelse af Tilværelsen". Det almindelige Begreb om Mennesket, som sammenstår af Kød, Blod og Knogler, med et Sind i en Hjerne, er intet sandt Begreb. 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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Lincoln Mosaic

A Review by

IDA M. TARRELL
Author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," "In the Footsteps of Lincoln," etc.

Abraham Lincoln: the Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg, 2 vols. New York: Harcourt, Brace Co. \$10.

FOR many years the writer of these paragraphs has been a student of Abraham Lincoln's life, gathering his findings at intervals into articles and books. The experience has increasingly whetted her appetite for the findings of other students. Each new contribution starts a train of questions: Any new facts, or new angles on established ones? Any clearing up of doubtful points? Are there illuminations, enlargements? What does it do to the man? Leave him where he stood, add to, belittle, magnify, obscure?

That is a fresh Lincoln contribution is an event, though none has ever turned out so big an event, so distinguished and unusual, as Carl Sandburg's "Prairie Years"—the first 52 years of Abraham Lincoln's life—dropping him as he leaves Illinois in February of 1861 for his first inauguration as President of the United States.

It is a voluminous work—upward of 500,000 words—based on a long continued, widely extended study of all sorts of sources—printed word of mouth, on the one hand; and on the other, the streams of biography which have run on endlessly." Nicolay and Hay publish seven in their "Complete Works," and Tarbell includes 22 graphic letters in the appendix to her "Life of Lincoln."

No life of Lincoln has yet appeared with such elaborate backgrounds. At intervals through the volumes, chapters of perspective are dropped in, picturing the kind of world, activities, ideas, stupidities, beauties that the boy, the young man, the young lawyer, politician, debater, learned that he was in; and one knows, if he knows Lincoln's life in detail, that unquestionably he did look afar and see these distant perspectives. They are like the background of the medieval picture into which the artist works a wealth of distant details—mountains, castles, marching armies, groves, workers.

This packing together of everything he found that seemed to him to belong to his mosaic results, among other things, in bringing into their proper relation scores of items either new or neglected by biographers who could not or did not wish to

Outstanding Books of the Week

Abraham Lincoln: the Prairie Years, by Carl Sandburg, 2 vols. (Harcourt, Brace, \$10).
The Sonnet Today and Yesterday, by David Morton (Putnam, \$1.75).
Mary Glenn, by Sarah G. Millin (Boni & Liveright, \$2).

When She Was Very Young

The Twelve Adventurers and Other Stories, by Charlotte Brontë. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 10s. 6d. net.

DO WE detect just something of a pose in Mr. Shorter's brief introduction to these stories? Are we really to believe that "a natural indolence" has prevented so indefatigable and relentless a Brontë-hunter from presenting these stories to the public before now? And are we to conclude that he has finally been persuaded to publish them "as a contribution to child-psychology" or "fashionable today?" We submit, rather, that the desire to disarm criticism by studied diffidence, as one who should say: "I know that I am considered prepossessed on all things which concern the Brontës, and therefore may be scoffed at for having published these immature and somewhat ridiculous stories. I wish it, therefore, to be understood that I take no responsibility for them, the insistence of others and the vogue of the moment are the explanation of their appearance."

Happily, no controversy, no weighing of authorities, no "I's" "no" "he's" for the first time published" are in

It was perhaps well to prepare

cluded. Mr. Sandburg puts down everything that has the ring or feel of belonging, that is like Lincoln or the people with whom he lived. That is one reason in imagination he is not as questionable, like the Leman letter—which one would so like to accept, but which has no documentary backing yet discovered and which may have been an attempt to set down a family tradition that such a letter was written.

Although "the first published" is not written into the picture in so many words, there is not a little of it—possibly most interesting a letter from Abraham Lincoln to Mary Lincoln, written from Washington in 1848. Mr. Sandburg is wrong, however, when, calling attention to it in his preface, he says that "no letter by Lincoln has ever been put to light publicly during all the years since the streams of biography have run on endlessly." Nicolay and Hay publish seven in their "Complete Works," and Tarbell includes 22 graphic letters in the appendix to her "Life of Lincoln."

The handling of the slavery question is more tolerant and informed than we find in most students of Abraham Lincoln. It gives a wider scope for Lincoln's own tolerance of the institution in the states where it legally existed, more reason for the faith so strong in him that kept within its constitutional limits, it was bound to pass away. He helps emphasize and bring out a most important, neglected point: that Lincoln saw for many years that unless the extremes of opinion on both sides were controlled, war was inevitable—a conviction which so troubled him, adding to that melancholy for which men have found one or another usually inadequate explanation.

An element in the strength of the book comes from the subordination of purely imaginative or interpretative writing to the material—the recognition that its tang, savor and humanness cannot be improved upon. It may be a poet's poem with its material, but the human thing here dominates Mr. Sandburg. One feels that he is working with that which is native to him and that he accepts and reverences its nativeness; never attempts to escape from it. He stays with the people and things to which he belongs. Now, they are the people and things Lincoln knew, and their words and ways were Lincoln's words' and ways, so that Sandburg in taking them at their full value has given us what might be called the real thing. His imagination finds its best play in piecing together the numberless bits of reality he has collected into his spiritual and impressive mosaic—a mosaic which makes one think of great decorations seen on the walls or dome of some ancient basilica.

A Barrel of Bob-Cats

Counter Currents, by Elsie Janis and Marguerite Aspinwall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

JINNY GREGORY, bronze-haired J and reckless, was perfectly capable of flinging the world and a proffered fortune over the hill, if acceptance meant leaving the untrammeled freedom and happiness of her life and the grandeur of Arizona scenes. Besides, was not

Uncle William's glowing trays, she felt an impulse to laugh warmly when she drew near her uncle later, guessing in his ear that he needed someone to care for him. "Men haven't much sense, whether they're 10 or 59," she said with a quick kiss. "Fifty-seven," was Uncle William's absent-minded reply.

This is particularly true of the analysis of Lincoln's speeches. Sandburg makes the powerful speech of the summer of 1854—one of the most powerful Lincoln ever made—a new thing even to one who has read it and commented on it many times! Then there is Lincoln's talk in 1859 at the Milwaukee Agricultural Fair—a talk never properly considered in relation to his developing ideas on the economic as well as human side of slavery. Sandburg's analysis shows up its satire, farsightedness, good sense—reveals Lincoln.

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Highly Seasoned

English Satire and Satirists, by Hugh Walker. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons. Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

W HEN Doctor Walker ob-

liges us to call him "a relatively low form of literature," one recalls its etymological connections with such gustatory terms as "pot pourri" and "olla podrida." In its early Roman days satire may be said to have comprised the whole aew. But in its modern application it is merely one ingredient—a somewhat pungent seasoning. Used in moderation—even the most romantic of poets and the most circumspect of prose writers employ it at times—it adds pliancy to the composition and ranks among the legitimate embellishments of letters. But when used to excess, or when made the chief modus operandi of the writer, it is liable to lose in effect, if not to become definitely unsavory.

Selecting at random a few of the great names of satire—Juvenal, Rabelais, Scarron, Voltaire, Pope—one is struck with the amazing brilliancy of their pens and the clear insight with which they fasten upon the foibles of their fellow creatures. But the aftertaste of their work is rarely pleasing. Their writings appear to show some lack—possibly of the genuine love of humanity that after all forms the basis of all great literature. Probably too they embody, as Doctor Walker observes, "a relatively small element of truth."

Impiles the Pillory

Indeed the periods of history most productive of satire have rarely corresponded to the crest of the waves of human progress. When the more graceful forms of romantic literature hid its head. It is most at home in times that are most palpably "out of joint" flashing forth most brightly in the darkness of embittered controversy. It implies the pillory. It requires some object to pelt with its bars. And though the bars may be supremely well fashioned and aimed, and the target richly deserving of their sting, yet there must always remain some doubt as to whether the sport is entirely fair. "Is it without significance," asks Doctor Walker, "that Shakespeare's Puritan Malvolio, absurd, ridiculed, outwitted, outraged, is nevertheless endowed with higher qualities than they who work his overthrow?"

The types of satire, as Doctor Walker sees, vary as widely as the nature of the writers who compose it. One outspoken conception of it comes from Joseph Hall—he who, with no false modesty, proclaimed himself the first English satirist in the famous lines:

"First adventure: follow me who list,
And be the second English satirist."

Writing in the early seventeenth century, he sets forth that

"The satire must be like the Porcupine: that shoots sharp quills out in each angry line."

On the contrary, Cowper proclaims that a love of virtue should light the flame of his spleen, and he never "rallied to gratify his spleen."

Lanngland to Butler

Lanngland, the reputed writer of Piers Plowman, whom the author, in disregard of Hall's pretension, places first of English satirists, in chronological order, was not a satirist at heart. He rallied against the sins of the day from his sense of sorrow for the failings of humanity and of responsibility in helping society to overcome them. In his wake came the genial and tolerant Chaucer, the boisterous Skelton, the nimble rhymster Dunbar, the fiery Donne, the embittered Martin Marprelate series, the dramatist Lyly, and so on to the observant and all-comprehensive Samuel Butler with his great Restoration satire, Hudibras.

No aspect of society, religious or political, escapes this mocker of the Puritans. He attacks all social foibles, from the squire, unlearned to "gilted"—

"Upon art that costs no pains
Of study, industry, brains,
To the 'Frenchified' Englishmen, trying
To be natives, where'er they come.
And only foreigners at home."

"Hudibras" virtually brought to a close the medieval satire, with its

"Troll of the Tailor," Frank Stockbridge and John Holliday, The de Bower Publishing Company.

Twenty-seven Drawings, by William Blake. McPherson, Kans.: Carl J. Smalley.

January Garden, by Melville Cane. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

The Sonnet Today and Yesterday, by David Morton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Anglo-Saxon, by W. H. Carneige. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Unposed Letters, by John Olden. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Gifts of Sheba, by W. L. George. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The Adventures of a Homely Woman, by Fay Inchfawn. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The Conquest of the Philippines by the United States, by Moorfield Storey and Marcel P. Lichauco. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Woolly Manual of Civics, by Milton Conover. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

Sale on the Horizon, by Charles J. Quirk. Boston: The Stratford Company. \$1.

The Cost of a Tradition, by Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The Sonnet Today and Yesterday, by David Morton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Anglo-Saxon, by W. H. Carneige. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Wheeled Heights, by Fay Inchfawn. New York: The Modern Library Publishers.

Poor White, by Sherwood Anderson. New York: The Modern Library Publishers.

The Life and Works of Edward Coote Pinkney, prepared by Olive Mabbott and Frank Lester Pleadwell. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Music News and Reviews

Orchestral and Choral Concerts in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—In the midst of the great noise being stirred up over visiting conductors, there deserves to be heard applause for Chalmers Clifton, who directed the second concert of the American Orchestra Society at the Town Hall on the evening of Feb. 4. According to press announcements the society is instituted to train players for the regular symphony orchestra. If that is so, it is done more than the name calls for; since it is not only bringing along capable performers but is also raising up an excellent conductor. As soon as Mr. Clifton gave his repertory in hand which he can present right through as brilliantly and interestingly as he presented the Haydn symphony in G major, No. 13, and the Rimsky-Korsakoff "Schéhérazade" suite on this occasion, he can go anywhere and take any responsibility.

Mr. Stokowski Returns to Philadelphia Podium

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Leopold Stokowski returned to the active leadership of the Philadelphia Orchestra at this week's pair of concerts after three weeks' vacation, and was given a most cordial reception by the large audience. Mr. Stokowski gave his usual poetic and individual reading of the César Franck D minor Symphony, which was played with great beauty of tone by the orchestra. There is no denying that he can get a tonal quality and gradations of volume that no other conductor who has yet appeared with the organization can obtain.

Albeniz's "Fête-Dieu à Séville" played for the first time last season with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration, was the second number on the program. It is a splendid piece of instrumentation, retaining the Spanish atmosphere of the original piano work and the mood of the fêtes. Another orchestration of a piece composition was Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie," also a fine work in instrumentation, although the musical thoughts of the number scarcely seemed to justify the gigantic orchestral resources used.

The program contained two popular French works, neither of which has been played at the regular symphony series for several seasons. These were the "Danse Macabre" of Saint-Saëns and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The orchestra did some of the best playing of the concert in these two numbers. The solo violin part in the "Danse Macabre" was especially finely played by Theodore Rich, and the whole number was given with elan and with splendid rhythmic effects. The brilliant and strikingly descriptive "Sorcerer's Apprentice" was also finely read and played with perfect ensemble.

Mozart and Milhaud on Los Angeles Program

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—A Serenade by Mozart (1776) and one by Milhaud (1921) with Mischa Levitzki playing the Beethoven Concerto in C minor constituted the provocative and interesting program of the Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Walter Henry Rothwell at the seventh pair of concerts Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

The ultra-modern Milhaud was intriguing contrast to Mozart. True to his talent as a superlative writer of balled music, Milhaud has made this Serenade in three movements, marked VII, Tranquille and Vif, full of most fascinating rhythms.

He has written six distinct themes, individually complete and bound them together dexterously. If the listener is interested in crowds, he enjoys choosing the musical figure which personally pleases him and following it until another theme interests him more. In time, doubtless, we shall become expert and hear individually and collectively at the same moment. The audience first laughed, then settled down to listen. Some tired of the effort to distinguish melodic and franky yawned.

The Mozart Serenade No. 10 was played with exquisite clarity. Sylvain Noack, concertmaster, in the concerto-like second movement gave an authentic reading.

Levitzki appeared for the third time with his orchestra. Without doubt he is a virtuoso with a remarkable pianistic equipment. His mental facility and the amazing agility of his fingers proved that, but playing with the heart is a requirement he has not yet set himself. His own cadenza was scholarly but one question of the authenticity of some of his turns, and when Beethoven wrote eighth-notes he assuredly did not mean them to be cut to sixteenths, even if the effect is immediate upon the average audience.

The Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" opened the program and was given a final performance. The "Indian Dance" by Charles Sanford Skilton, "Dear Dance," and "War Dance" had a vivid portrayal. The rhythm of Indian music was successfully depicted. The "War Dance" achieved such a welcome that it was repeated, and Mr. Skilton, who was present, shared many recalls with the conductor.

The symphonic suite "Schéhérazade" by Rimsky-Korsakoff, was the principal work of the evening, and in this fascinating composition the orchestra did some of the finest work

Songs of Reverence

O FEAR THE LORD 50c
Text from the 34th Psalm. Music by Edward Schmidt. Song Book.
D. Alco & Bartone in B. Flat.
THUS SAITH THE LORD 60c
Text—Isiah 42: 5, 6, 7. Music by Chancellor Jenks. Medium Voice.
BE STILL AND KNOW 60c
Text by Edmund R. Cummins. Music by Frederic Root. Medium Voice.
OUR CHRIST 50c
Text by Mrs. Wm. Farrington. Music by Jane Bingham Root. Medium to High Voice.
AH, WHAT IS MAN 50c
Text by Frederic Root. Music by V. Nessier. Medium Voice.

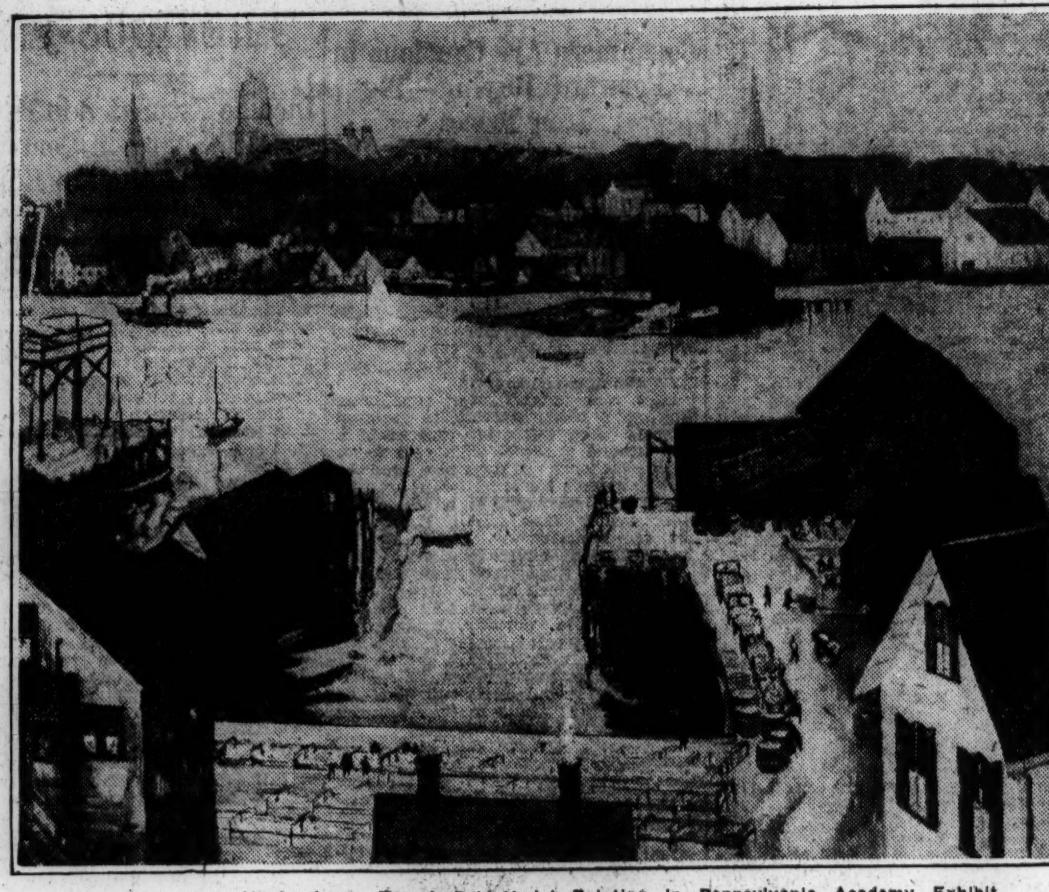
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it has ever achieved. The elusive Orientalism which pervades the four movements, the very magic of the stories, which the composer seems to have caught and transferred to music, and the prismatic charm of the orchestration were clearly revealed. The brief solo violin movements were excellently played by Mr. Brader, concertmaster. The closing orchestral number was Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," brilliantly done.

The orchestra throughout showed more assurance, more versatility and a greater freedom than heretofore, and certain sections seemed to be strengthened and improved.

The soloist was Rhys Morgan, tenor, who sang two arias. His voice, while not large, was of wide range and very flexible. His interpretations were marked by excellent musicianship. Mr. Morgan was also heard in a group of songs, accompanied by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson at the piano.

It has ever achieved. The elusive



"The Harbor," by Hayley Lever, Temple Gold Medal Painting in Pennsylvania Academy Exhibit.

A New Comedy by Abbott and Weaver

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Sam H. Harris Theater, beginning Feb. 13, 1926. Jed Harris presents "Love and Leave 'Em," by George Abbott and John V. A. Weaver. Staged by George Abbott. The cast:

Lem Woodruff Donald Meek
Ma Woodruff Camilla Crimmins
Kenyon Harold Waldridge
John Katherine Wilson
Janie Walsh Donald Macmillan
Billingsley Fred John
Miss Street Eda Heineman
Pearl Frances Lynch
Agnes Ethel Cornell
Jack, McJongle Vincent Mallory
Mr. McJongle Thomas Chalmers
Aiken G. Albert Smith

The announcement that George Abbott and John V. A. Weaver had written "A comedy in American" set expectancy high. This nimble-witted pair of writers, in the past, had given every evidence that some day each would write a brilliant farce; therefore their collaboration promised a smash.

"Love and Leave 'Em" is a great success, surely one of the reasons is that so much was expected.

As the impulsive aristocrat, Miss Vidor, as the Grand Duchess, is perfect a woman of intense reserve, allowing only the slightest signs of sympathetic comprehension to creep across her aristocratic features; while Mr. Menjou, as the haughty knight in a waltz's guise, is also an obligatory figure in circumstantial distresses. But the handling of the story is most delicately maneuvered, and the mood of social sanctity and gracious beauty in distress is never for a moment let slip.

The whole picture is charmingly poised, and it moves with the persuasive continuity that characterizes all of Mr. St. Clair's work. Mr. Menjou gives a capital performance as the millionaire lackey, turning his pictorial phrases as neatly as ever.

As the impoverished aristocrat, Miss Vidor is a vision of special loveliness, and quite outdoes any of her previous screen performances. Her gowns are exceedingly smart, and wholly in character, which fortunate combination of circumstances is not always to be found upon the screen.

The players cast for the different parts do pretty well with the material provided. Florence Johns, Donald McDonald and Donald Meek standing out most prominently.

F. L. S.

New St. Clair Picture

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Strand Theater, "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," a motion picture adapted by Pierre Collings from the play by Alfred Savoir, directed by Malcolm St. Clair for Paramount.

This newest screen comedy from the Paramount studios is a further proof of Mr. St. Clair's clear right to be considered one of the important directorial finds of the year. With three conspicuous successes tucked away since his entrance into the Zukor-Lasky fold — his first Paramount production only reached

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

"If winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

Candor is an essential element in the relationship between friends, yet its utility is too often overlooked. Alfred Noyes, British poet and author, has thus rendered public service in setting forth impartially and clearly in a series of articles in the Sunday Times, causes which in the past have created

American misunderstandings of Britain. Mr. Noyes is an Englishman who has spent much time in the United States, where he has had the vision to see truths which are not always apparent upon the surface. He has thus learned that American-British differences are not fictions that can be swept away by mere expressions of good will, but are based in many cases upon historical facts, often capable of explanation, but not to be either belittled or ignored.

To make this plain to his fellow countrymen in Britain, he calls attention to certain features of American life that are not as well known in Britain as they deserve to be. One is that in the United States there is more knowledge of the outside world than is to be found among most Englishmen. Another is that the nation-building which is going on in the United States resembles that progressing in Britain and its overseas dominions, where human elements of similarly diverse origins have been and still require to be absorbed. A third is that not all American cities are more recent than the industrial centers of Britain. Independence Square in Philadelphia, for example, is older than the larger portion of London, for it was built before the Great Fire.

Mr. Noyes also reminds Englishmen that events of the War of Independence, while forgotten in Britain, are still handed down to memory in the United States; and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance created distrust, which, although largely removed when this compact ended, was, while it lasted, more serious than most Englishmen knew. In Britain's past dealings with the Chinese opium trade and with the national aspirations of the inhabitants of such countries as India and Ireland, events have also occurred which have afforded to the enemies of American-British friendship opportunity to spread effective anti-British propaganda. This propaganda, while plausible, is often forgetful of responsibilities, which Britain is no more able to lay down than could the Americans restore the prairies to the tribes of the "Reservations." British sea power, too, has created misunderstandings, though British good will to America was abundantly shown during the Spanish-American War, when through "the silent muzzle of its fleet" England said to Germany, "Hands off America."

Mr. Noyes rightly concludes that "with the world's hungry myriads at her gates," America would be "more than a little lonely," if the British Commonwealth "ever went down." There is no nation but has made mistakes. The very fact that such a cosmopolitan-minded Englishman as Mr. Noyes should have come forward to point out cases where America has historic grounds of complaint against Britain is proof itself that, whatever may have happened in the past, American-British friendship is strong enough today to look facts squarely in the face. It has been said that to know all is to forgive all, and this applies not only to America's attitude toward Britain, but equally the other way about. After all, it is present actions that count, not past history; and the world's future largely depends upon the extent to which Americans and Englishmen can understand one another and act together for the common good.

There was a committee from the British Save-the-Children Fund in Sofia recently, which went to Bulgaria to observe the operations of the great charity which the organization had devised and carried out. This charity was nothing less than the construction, at its own expense, of a "model village" for the Macedonian and Thracian refugees. The "model village" was built on the drained bottom of a large pond in the town of Straldja. But there was more to it than that.

When the committee arrived from London, with John Golden, its leader and inspiration, the great undertaking of the "model village" was already a fact. The roofs had already been put over the fifty houses of the community, and the houses were occupied by several times as many Macedonian refugee children and their families. It must have given the Londoners a thrill to witness the operation of their scheme, prompted by sympathy for the homeless Macedonians in far-off Bulgaria.

But the plans of this committee from London went farther—much farther—than anything that had been already brought about. What Mr. Golden and his fellow-workers in London wished to accomplish further was the complete salvaging of the human material from Macedonia. The Londoners had gone to Bulgaria to consider ways and means of making their long-distance charity complete. They had gone to the "model village" to devise means for producing a harvest in the territory that had once been a pond but was now a "model village." It was necessary to set those Macedonian agriculturists to work at their traditional occupation, farming.

They would find the means of mobilizing those workers, of setting them at the task at which their fathers and their forbears had toiled. The mobilization involved the purchase of plows, of cattle, of other agricultural equipment of which the refugees had known the use for many generations of their primitive lives. That crowning act, the restoration of these poor folks to useful and productive lives, was the task that had brought these Londoners to Straldja. It was a mission the nobility of which it would be difficult to overestimate.

The history of the negotiations of the United States Government for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal is a disheartening record of governmental inertia and delay.

Back in the Wilson Administration the Government offered \$8,500,000 for the canal. Its owners demanded \$13,500,000. Condemnation proceedings were instituted and the jury made an award of \$16,801,000. That verdict was set aside on certain technical errors, and the matter went over to the Harding Administration. Both under that President and under President Coolidge the proposition to purchase was renewed. A bill now before Congress fixes \$11,500,000 as the price the Government should pay, and hearings on the measure are in progress before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The time for the purchase of this essential part of the American system of interior waterways is here and now. For more than a decade congressional committees have been solemnly considering its value, each committee going into the subject anew, without accepting the findings of those who had gone before. To an intelligent man, not a member of Congress, the only documents needed are a map of the New England coast, and a table of the ocean-carried traffic that has been going around Cape Cod. The present activity in the development of the Cape as a place for summer homes offers an additional reason for early action. With a dock and turning basin at some point on the canal the present through traffic will be greatly enhanced by local passenger business.

Private initiative built the canal which has been a real boon to New England. It is quite time that its further development was pressed at public cost.

Recent events have indicated the probability that railroad mergers will be effected without compulsion if the roads are permitted to work the matter out for themselves. A check would still remain upon any attempted mergers which were not in the public interest through the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to sanction such groupings. It appears probable that combinations of railroads having much in common will be in the best interests of the public, will gradually be developed under existing arrangements, while a hasty scrambling of carriers under compulsion, within a period of three years, might result in ill-advised groupings which could not be reassigned to other groups of roads if their original consolidations proved untrue.

That the economies to be derived from the mere merging of railroads are greatly overestimated is the view of many transportation men. Railroad executives, whose main interest lies in economical management of their properties under present conditions, even if for no stronger motive than a purely personal one, question seriously the possibility of reducing expenses by creating super-railways sufficiently to effect lower freight rates. Small companies, it is pointed out, can and frequently do operate as efficiently as large ones, both in the railroad and other industries. Size, per se, does not make for economy, and indeed it often tends in the opposite direction, through the removal of direct supervision of the executive officers of the property. How large a railroad may be efficiently managed by one man is a debatable question, some of America's largest carriers being far from prosperous while smaller ones give every evidence of efficient and economical management.

While the merging of railways having interests in common, such as through traffic, joint terminals and intercorporate ownership of stock has much to command it, the key to greater economy in railroad operation lies in a much simpler direction than wholesale scrambling of the roads, as urged by Senator Cummins. As any observant railroad man can testify, the three weakest spots in transportation by rail are freight terminals, wages of employees and inefficiency of labor. The last mentioned is being steadily overcome as a movement toward greater co-operation between management and men grows in volume. The wage question lends itself less readily to adjustment, for with half the railroad revenues now going into the pay rolls, wages are not excessive except in occasional instances.

The first-mentioned cause of high operating costs, however, that of freight terminals, affords the opportunity for substantial economies, greater than those which may be effected by mergers either voluntary or compulsory. Co-ordination of terminals in many cities, or a complete unification of facilities, with terminal roads representing all the carriers which enter the city, have proved successful in St. Louis, and there is every reason to believe that their adoption elsewhere would result in substantial economies. By the elimination of much needless switching and transferring of goods to protect its own traffic in various cities, individual roads becoming partners in joint terminals would save large sums. It is probable that the only great economy in consolidating railways lies in the better management of freight terminals, and a voluntary unification of such facilities would enable the railroads to effect these savings immediately without the involved processes preliminary to railway merging.

A growing disapproval of compulsory rail mergers is manifested by business organizations familiar with railroad problems. The fact that these associations represent houses dealing in railway supplies, in which the more prominent members might be expected to benefit the more by dealing with great railroad systems rather than the smaller ones of today, is further evidence of the inadvisability of overriding the opinions of those who have considered the matter from an intimate knowledge of actual and practical conditions. The menace of great monopolistic combinations in various industries already threatens, as the Nation's business tends to group itself into larger cor-

porations with which other companies have less chance to compete. In the case of the railroads, the fact that politicians and bankers are the most urgent in desiring railway merging causes the shipper and traveler to pause and wonder if, after all, he will benefit by such consolidations.

If recent stories concerning the remarkable progress that baseball has been making in Japan are an indication of what may be in the future, it will not be long before Japanese-American matches are being followed with as great an interest as at present is the case with the league matches in America. The latest reports from the land of the cherry blossoms is that royalty itself has opened its gates to America's national sport, for a baseball diamond has been laid out within the palace grounds in Tokyo. The opportunity for the demonstration of a closer friendship between the two countries which is thus afforded by interchanging contests can hardly be grasped too soon, and the main need, once it has been grasped, would seem to be, both literally and metaphorically, to "keep the ball rolling."

Nothing has recently been proved more clearly to the satisfaction of the people of the United States than the fact that the Senate, when it chooses to proceed to the enactment of any measure before it, can assure such action by a simple and effective method. When, as a result of the insistence of the voters of the country, the Senate saw fit to declare the position of two-thirds of its membership upon the World Court issue, it resorted to a mild form of cloture which limited and finally stopped unnecessary or unreasonably prolonged debate, and adopted the resolution which had been pending. For the time being, at least, "senatorial courtesy" was forgotten. The business which had been undertaken seemed more important than the preservation of a hoary fiction which many imagine had been too long observed.

It comes about that this same observant and considerate people will have little patience with those in charge of the pending tax revision measure in the Senate if they fail at the proper time to assert what is undoubtedly the desire of more than two-thirds of that chamber's membership and force the bill to a final enactment. It is quite apparent that there is need that this legislation, outlined by the President, framed by the nonpartisan action of the House, and popularly approved, be immediately written into law. Few individual senators would care to have it said of them that they had made impossible the provisions for the economic relief which the measure offers. Yet there continues what, at least to the interested onlooker, must appear as a needless partisan or factional filibuster which a false idea of the amenities permits.

If the senators but realized it, they themselves offered, in their courageous action in support of the World Court resolution, the most convincing answer possible to the insistent claim that the Senate cannot govern itself properly under its present rules. But if they are to retain a confidence generously imposed they must adhere to the course which they then so wisely chose to follow.

Whatever constructive or helpful criticism of the tax bill was possible to be made by the senators could have been offered and acted upon long before this time. Every day's delay is resented by the people of the country generally. The proposed schedules were, in the main, popularly approved. Those who are restive over the long delay seem inclined to think that the obstructionists are not displaying any superior knowledge of the needs of the country. Faced by such useless interference, the first duty of the friends of the measure would seem to be to subject it to the same method of handling that was applied so successfully to the World Court bill.

Random Ramblings

An appeal to the public for a more dignified term than "waiter" or "waitress" is being made by the president of the United Restaurant Owners' Association. What is to be done for the person who may be said to be the real "waiter" or "waitress" in most restaurants? And when all is said and done, would it be possible that your favorite waiter or waitress could mean any more to you if called by another name?

Interest in the New York sales of Lord Leverhulme's art collections has revived discussion of the old question of an artist's rights in his pictures after they are sold. This is the proprietor-merchant, the man who built Port Schild, didn't like the hands in one of his portraits and cut off that portion of the canvas, much to the painter's distress. Whistler once made off with a painting with the remark that the buyer didn't deserve to possess it.

Years ago Nero fiddled as he watched the burning of Rome. Now we are told that a California naturalist has demonstrated his ability to quench flames by fiddling. Looks as though firemen might soon be taking the post-graduate course. Melville Dunham is offering through the good graces of Henry Ford.

The office boy was heard to remark that he wasn't interested in balloon tires; what the country needed, he thought, was a balloon doughnut. Whereat his pal was heard to sniff: "Hah, don't you know balloons are stuffed with air? There's too much air in doughnuts now, th' whole middle of 'em."

Rain has virtually brought about an armistice in the Riff. It has temporarily caused operations to cease, giving an opportunity for a discussion of peace proposals. Thus once again it may be demonstrated that every cloud has a silver lining.

From the heights of The Conning Tower, F. P. A. in the World of New York opines that what the United States needs is a non-collapseable coal parley. Why not a good collapseable coal strike?

Gas-heating for homes is being advocated. Some children say that after father comes home, the supply of hot air becomes appreciably more abundant.

The major problem in both Great Britain and America just now seems to be a minor one.

A Close-Up View of the Turk

The following article is from the pen of an Oriental Christian, and represents the opinions of many inhabitants of the Near East.

ATHENS

Lately much has been written in American papers, and much has been spoken to the American people by eminent Americans, about the reforms introduced in the Turkish life by the great Turkish patriot, Mustapha Kemal, his adoption of the European hat, in replacement of the old fez, and the abolition of religious courts being applauded as his crowning achievements. Little remains but for those admirers of the Turk to give him a high seat among the civilized nations of the world.

I like to believe that all this has been the independent, sincere conviction of American writers, uninfluenced by Turkish propaganda. But to the eye of Orientals who know Turkey and the Turk better than can incidental visitors, and look at the matter from a humanitarian point of view, these writers do not draw the right conclusions from the incidents which they happen to have observed.

They have been misled in their conclusions, and thus are misleading the American mind. And this, because they have not lived with the Turk, under his yoke as his subjects; nor have they sufficiently studied the development of events in Turkey.

It is not the first time that appearances and costumes have been changed in Turkey. Nor is it the first time that Europe has applauded the Turkish so-called reforms. Up to the time of Sultan Mehmed, Turkey was an absolute monarchy, and the same first accepted the "Tanzimat," an organic statute for the government of the Empire, intended to establish reforms in taxation, military service, etc. Sultan Abdul-Aziz later was a most liberal Turkish ruler. He visited Europe and on his return, by means of the famous "Hatti-humayun of Gülhané," an irrevocable Turkish decree, he gave equal rights to all his subjects without regard to religion or race. Civil and penal courts were created with new laws patterned after the Code Napoléon, in order to guarantee justice to all, but particularly to the Christians in Turkey.

The religious courts, "Mehakim-i Sheriye," though not abolished, were limited to purely religious matters, such as marriage and divorce and inheritance cases of Muhammadans. The old Oriental costumes of large trousers and wide-skirted overalls (jubbé) were replaced with European form of clothing; while the fez, the headdress abandoned by Greeks, was officially adopted by the Palace, to give the final blow to the homemade "kalpak," still conspicuous at that time.

Hamid inherited all the above reforms, and to them he added his well-known patronage of the education of his Muhammadan subjects. Before his time Turks speaking a foreign language were very rare, while through his efforts a well educated young generation came forth, the number of which grew very rapidly. A great number of promising youths were every year sent to Europe, mostly for military education.

This gave rise to the Young Turk Party, which under the guise of protest against the Hamidian tyranny, de-throned Hamid and proclaimed the famous "Hourriyet"—The Liberty—which had for its motto the French Revolution's triangle, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité."

The above evidences of development and progress were applauded throughout Europe, and the Turk has never missed his admirers all over the world.

On the other hand, it is a historical fact that none of the reforms in outward style of clothing or in adopted moral ideas helped to make the Turk a better man. Nay! the educated Turk proved to be a wilder creature than his Mongol forefathers. Never in the history of Turkish rulers in the Orient have the peaceful subjects, women and children, been subjected to such cruel, wholesale massacres as during the reign of Hamid, the Red Sultan, the champion of education.

In the same way the Younk Turks with their advanced education, as apostles of liberty and brotherhood, and posing as models of Occidental civilization, as well as the latter prophet of reform, Mustapha Kemal, the present-day idol of twentieth century civilization, whom all eyes are fixed to see the resurrection of the medieval Orient, have well succeeded in eclipsing the Red Sultan in his cruelties.

Yea! The more the Turk has adopted in its outer form the Occidental civilization, the more cruel he has shown himself to be. The old Turk, a fanatical believer in his Allah, feared to wrong his fellow men, lest he should lose his paradise of fairies; while the educated Turk, scorning both Allah and Muhammad, is a creature who "neither fears God nor is ashamed of men."

I need not go very far to prove that Mustapha Kemal,

under his "headress of civilization," has excelled all ancient and modern tyrants. He is the author of measureless misery to over 2,000,000 Christians scattered all over the world; and finally, he is the hero of the very latest atrocities to Christians of the Mosul district, which have aroused the British protests. Hussein Djahid and other Turks who did not agree with his political creed and had the courage to state so emphatically, will have something to say to extend this list indefinitely.

Do the American writers know that some of the Constantinople newspapers have begun to show signs of uneasiness because a humanitarian champion, Dr. Nansen, has succeeded in influencing both the League of Nations and the Moscow Government gradually to gather within the limits of the Soviet Armenia in Caucasus the remnants of Armenian refugees scattered to the four winds in their escape from the Kemalist terrors? And do they realize that this is not for fear of some distant reprisals, as the said press seems to wish to make it appear, but it is an outburst of grief for the rescue offered to their victims, who otherwise would be exterminated—the ideal of Turkish plane?

A former opportunity for real reform presented itself just after the armistice, when the Turk felt himself defeated and was ready to accept any conditions to preserve some kind of existence, but the criminal rivalry of the European Powers brought him back to life a wilder, more arrogant and more atrocious creature. This result the British seem to be suffering under at this time in Mesopotamia, and the French in Syria.

The present opportunity is in the hands of the missionaries of the American Board, who, "freed from the hindrances that Christians of Turkey hitherto laid in their way," find themselves strong enough to Christianize the Turk! The Christians of the Orient do not wish for anything better, and all their most heartfelt prayers will be with these missionary brethren, for the success of such grand work.

The scanty number of Christians who still remain in Turkey will also gladly welcome any reformer bringing to them the gospel of prohibition. But under this guise they will never tolerate misrepresentations, which sound like advertising, for the Turk is not at this time, and has never been, a "total abstainer" by virtue of his law. The Koran, it is true, forbids spirits, as whisky, but distilled spirits, as whisky, not being mentioned in the same passage, the old fanatical Turk has long indulged himself in the use—rather in the abuse—of this kind of stuff. While now, a liquor being set aside, there is not even that faint hint of prohibition to moderate the unchecked appetite of the New Turks. Anyone who has been in close contact with the Turk knows well that he is a more inveterate drinker than any of his Christian neighbors.

The testimony of trustworthy persons who have associated with Mustapha Kemal in his private life is to the effect that the great Turkish leader of the day is a regular user of strong drink, not to say a drunkard.

The Turk has two faces. With the one he is known to himself, his intimates and to those of whom he has no consideration; his subjects and the Rayahs, whom he despises. This is his own true self: vicious, untrustworthy, abandoned to debauches, selfish, cruel. With the second he appears in his official relations with the foreigners: this is an exceedingly polite personality, gentle, ultrakind, flattering, in courtesy surpassing all the limits that the art of hypocrisy might exhibit.

We, the Oriental Christians, are never surprised when we meet honest Occidentals admiring the Turk. Thus we were not in the least astonished when an American lady missionary, personally known to the writer for her honesty, testified, after visiting him in Angora, that "Mustapha Kemal is a gentleman."

Any impartial, honest critic, who should happen to know the Turk in his double face, will agree with the Oriental Christians, that the Old Turk, the New Turk or the Republican Turk; under the old kalpak, the fez or the European hat, even at the dawn of his accepting the Christian Sunday as his national day of weekly rest, is always the Turk, the same incorrigible Turk.

The misfortune is that among the Occidentals there are very few, only in fact the deepest minds and the most disinterested individuals, who have penetrated to this depth in their analysis of the Turk. Let us hope that these few may enlighten the public thought as to the true estimate of the Turk's worth, and this, rather in his own interest, because we may then hope that, on seeing the impossibility of eternally deceiving the world, he may one day decide to accept the true reform, the reform of his own selfhood.

This is the wish of Oriental Christians.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

The Prussian Ministry for Science, Art and Education, which reserved a large sum of money recently for the support of painters and sculptors, has now decided to spend 10,000 marks for the creation of a "Beethoven fund" for the assistance of musicians and composers. This assistance is not to be limited merely to young and promising talent, but is also to be extended to older musicians and composers as an acknowledgment of their work. Now that painters, sculptors, musicians and composers are being helped, it is the turn of the writers to receive financial support, it is pointed